Volume 169 No. 6

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

February 6 1956

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Meets A.C.S. Specifications

Assay (as MoO_3)	81.0-83.0%	
Insoluble Matter	0.005	% Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.001	% Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.003	% Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005	% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.005	% Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.001	% Max.
Magnesium and Allied Cations	0.020	% Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-5.5	

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 95% thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
at least 90% on U.S. No. 140 Sieve

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE, C.P.

$(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24}.4H_2O$ F.W. 1235.95

Assay (as MoO_3)	81.0-83.0%	
Insoluble Matter	0.010	% Max.
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Nitrate (NO_3)	0.010	% Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.001	% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.010	% Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.003	% Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-5.5	

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 95% thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
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Na_2MoO_4 F.W. 205.93

Assay (Na_2MoO_4)	98.0	% Min.
Insoluble Matter	0.050%	Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.20	% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.20	% Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	9.0-10.0	

MOLYBDIC ACID, REAGENT

Meets A.C.S. Specifications

Assay (as MoO_3)	85.0	% Min.
Insoluble in NH_4OH	0.010	% Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.002	% Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005	% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.020	% Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.003	% Max.

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 90% thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
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Assay (MoO_3)	99.5	% Min.
Insoluble in NH_4OH	0.005	% Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.002	% Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.003	% Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005	% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.020	% Max.
Ammonium (NH_4)	0.001	% Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.005	% Max.

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 97% thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
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REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 6 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. February 6, 1956

Gordon H. Chambers has been named chairman of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, succeeding H. C. Meyer who retired December 31. L. G. Bliss, former senior vice-president of the firm, has been made president, succeeding Mr. Chambers.

Additives Legislation Hearing Snags on 3 Controversial Points

Three major differences among parties concerned with the drafting of a workable law for controlling the use of additives in foods faced the house interstate commerce committee last week following nearly a week of public hearings on the pending food additive bills. Testimony submitted during the hearings before a subcommittee of the interstate commerce committee found witnesses advocating and opposing three different points. There were indications among the members of the committee itself that they too were divided in their views. As a result of the differences, the outlook for passage of a bill this session has been dimmed considerably.

Points of Disagreement

The three points of disagreement were:—

- Whether the administrator of the proposed law should have authority to consider the functional value of an additive in passing on the question of permitting its use in foods.
- Whether the legislation should include a "grandfather clause" exempting all additives in commercial use prior to January 1, 1956, from the requirements of "pretesting" imposed on the use of new additives.
- Whether an exemption should be made from normal proceedures in the matter of appeals from administrative rul-

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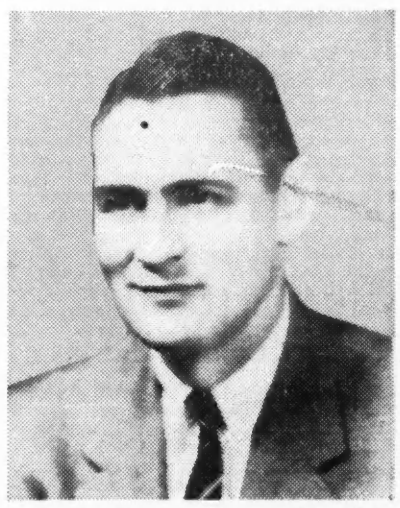


J. B. Morningstar, a great grandson of the original founder of the firm, has been elected vice-president of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York.

Phthalic Seen Short of Facilities By Next Year

If demand for phthalic anhydride increases at the 1955 rate of growth, there could be a shortage of production facilities by 1957, an official of the Business and Defense Services Administration predicted last week.

The forecast was contained in a BDSA report on naphthalene producing and consuming industries presented by W. Lowe Walde, industrial specialist for the agency's chemical and rubber division, before a regional meeting of the American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute in Chicago.

The BDSA survey also reported that cokeoven production of crude naphthalene last year was 87 percent higher than in 1954. The agency went on to say that cokeoven would continue to be the source of naphthalene for some time to come.

Naphthalene from Petroleum

However, it was indicated that a small quantity of naphthalene is now being produced from petroleum sources, and several large companies are engaged in research on other methods of deriving naphthalene from petroleum.

Currently, Mr. Walde said, the agency estimates that nearly 79 percent of the naphthalene produced goes into phthalic anhydride. The industry is expected to weigh carefully availability of naphthalene as a source material in the future.

Consensus of many sources on naphthalene imports, it was noted, is that they will decline due to increased use abroad by phthalic anhydride manufacturers in Europe and England.

Productive capacity of 50 million pounds per year of isophthalic acid is expected to soon be in operation. Increased production of phthalic anhydride from o-xylene is also indicated, but no estimates are currently available, it was stated.

Estimated output of phthalic anhydride in 1955 rose 38 percent over the 1954 level, and was three times the rate of ten years ago.

The increased demand for phthalic anhydride, according to BDSA, is largely the result of growing requirements for phthalic alkyd resins for surface coatings and large amounts of phthalic esters for plasticizers.

The agency stated that in the last decade demand for phthalic alkyd resins

—*Continued on page 55*

Atoms for Health Said to Need Priority

The beneficial use of atomic energy in medicine and public health should be given a high priority in any future programs for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, a citizens' committee set up to study the broad question of atomic energy uses reported to congress last week.

The committee's conclusions, which resulted from panel discussions held late last year on papers submitted by many experts and industries concerned with the problem of peaceful uses of atomic energy, will be the subject of further public discussion before the joint congressional atomic energy committee at hearings to be announced.

Besides touching on the questions of atomic energy uses for public health and medicine the report of the citizens' committee also dealt with similar questions relating to agriculture, preservation of food, propulsion, general industrial uses of atomic energy, research and development, etc.

In regard to questions in the medical and public health fields, the committee refrained from suggesting specific methods of financing, but expressed its strong feeling that medical institutions and research

—*Continued on page 71*

Polyvinyl Alcohol Project Is Completed by duPont

The start-up of a new unit in Niagara Falls, N. Y., that will double production of "Elvanol" polyvinyl alcohol has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. The plant makes five major grades of polyvinyl alcohol.

Two other related expansion projects are well under way at the plant. An increase in vinyl acetate capacity, started last October, is due to be completed in September of this year.

The second project, begun in November, involves a substantial increase in the plant's capacity for making "Elvacet," which is used in the adhesive, paper, and textile industries as well as in water-base paints. Completion is planned for the fourth quarter.

Barrett Buys Newark Plaster

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has acquired the assets and business of Newark Plaster Company, Newark, N.J. The acquired firm manufactures wallboard, lath, sheathing and plaster, which will be marketed by Newark Plaster's present sales force under supervision of Barrett's building materials sales organization.

Nat'l Lead Getting Mud Products Stock

National Lead Company is acquiring the capital stock of Mud Products, Inc., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, by exchange of its own shares of stock.

Mud Products will continue under its present name in its normal business of distributing the products of the Baroid Division of National Lead.

Mud Products, its Beaumont Cement Sales Division and Bomud Company, a subsidiary, distribute oil well drilling mud materials manufactured by National Lead Company through warehouses located over an important part of the oil and gas producing areas of the United States.

These include Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana and other states. It also operates barges and airplanes to service offshore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico.

GSA Is Planning to Sell Large Palm Oil Holdings

General Services Administration last week gave notice of its intention to dispose of about 20 million pounds of palm oil now held in the national stockpile in about six months. The sales will begin August 6 and all interested persons have been invited to submit offers.

The stocks had been obtained from Sumatran and Belgian Congo sources. Explaining the reason for the proposed sale, the agency said that recent technological developments have enabled the steel industry to use animal fats and tallows in the production of tinplate and cold rolled steel, thus making it unnecessary to stockpile palm oil in the amount originally planned.

Persons interested in bidding were invited to contact the purchase division, Emergency Procurement Service, GSA.

Potassium Chlorate Facility Proposed by Indian Company

A potassium chlorate plant with an output of three to five tons per day has been proposed by an Indian firm, Standard Fireworks Industries, to be installed at Sivakasi, Ramnad District, Madras State, according to the Department of Commerce. The move to set up the plant reportedly has been sponsored by the Government of Madras.

Cellophane Expansion Set By American Viscose Corp.

American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, plans to expand its annual cellophane capacity by 50 million pounds.

The additional poundage will be produced at the corporation's Marcus Hook, Pa., plant which manufactured rayon textile yarns until it discontinued commercial operations in May, 1954.

Carbide to Raise Capacity

Another step in Carbide & Carbon's major ethylene oxide expansion program was announced today by H. B. McClure, president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Provision for the additional production of 65 million pounds of ethylene glycol per year is being made at the Seadrift, Tex., plant. This extra capacity, announced less than a year after start-up of the original plant, brings total capacity for ethylene oxide in this single plant to more than 200 million pounds per year.

The production of ethylene oxide and the glycols from this expansion, together with the output of Carbide's plants at South Charleston and Institute, W. Va.; Whiting, Ind.; Texas City, Tex., and from the new plant at Torrance, Calif., will provide a total supply amply adequate to meet expected market demands for some time, the company said.

Completion of the new facilities at Seadrift is expected in the fall of this year. The new Torrance plant is due to start up production units this spring.

Carbide & Carbon pioneered the development of ethylene oxide and glycols. The company has introduced more than 100 derivatives of ethylene oxide in commercial quantities. Ethylene oxide is the source of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol, acrylonitrile, the growing family of ethanolamines and glycol ethers.

All of these chemicals are widely used in industry. Ethylene glycol is the base for automobile antifreeze, and is also growing in importance as a component of textile fibers.

Diethylene glycol has many applications in the textile industry, and is also a moistening agent for tobacco, cellophane, composition cork and other materials. It is also important in the removal of moisture from natural gas. Triethylene glycol is a dehumidifier for air-conditioning systems and is also used to dehydrate natural gas.

Vaccine Extension Bill Wins Senate's Approval

The senate last week voted its approval of the polio vaccine program extension bill and sent the measure to the house for concurrent action, probably this week.

The bill extends the vaccination program, due to expire February 15, until June 30, 1957, without change.

In reporting a similar measure to the house last week, the house interstate commerce committee pointed out that Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele estimates that by the end of this year supplies of the Salk polio vaccine on hand will be more than sufficient for the 65 million children and women currently eligible under the program.

The committee said that this is six months ahead of the date indicated by Dr. Scheele in earlier testimony. The report indicated that the program may be broadened later on to include some groups above twenty years of age, which is now the top age limit for persons entitled to free supply of the vaccine.

Magnesium Output Increased At Dow Facilities in Texas

Dow Chemical Corporation, Midland, Mich., is now running its magnesium plants at Freeport and Velasco, Tex., at capacity. Full capacity of the plants is 75,000 tons annually. This is the first time the plants have operated at peak levels for several years.

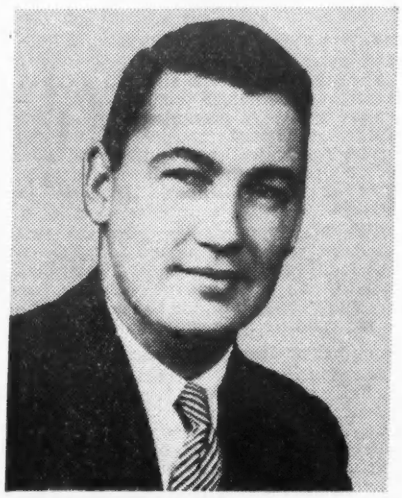
The company felt increased production warranted in view of the fact that consumption of 55,000 tons of primary metal and 10,000 tons from secondary sources in 1955 set a peacetime record.

Polyethylene Plant Slated

Societe Rhone-Poulene of France and Societe Kuhlman have decided to erect jointly a polyethylene plant in France using the Phillips Petroleum Company low pressure process.

Chemical P. A.'s Told Fears About Expansion Are Baseless

The fears of many investment analysts that the chemical industry may be over-expanding were decried as groundless last week by Kenneth H. Hannan, vice-president and director of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Hannan, in an address before the New York mid-winter conference of the Chemical and Allied Products Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, pointed out that present plastics and resins production of 1.5 million tons per year is barely equal to the annual tonnage of coal at the turn of the century.



L. J. Polite, Jr., has been named product sales manager for "Chlorowax," chlorinated solvents and chloromethanes by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Succeeding Mr. Polite as agricultural chemicals sales manager in Diamond's chlorinated products division is John W. Kennady.

The Union Carbide executive could see no reason why the same factors that contributed to the growth of coal could not operate in the future of chemicals. He cited the competitive urge on the part of Americans to better their status in life as a primary stimulus to continued growth of the US economy.

Raw Materials Depletion Noted

In view of the gradual depletion of natural raw materials being brought about by present industrial activity, Mr. Hannan felt the chemical industry in the future will have an increasingly important role in the maintenance of economic growth.

In another part of his talk, Mr. Hannan discussed the problem of raising money for capital expansion. In this connection he reviewed the transactions that enabled Union Carbide to increase its capital as-

—Continued on page 51

FDA Helps Raise Standards, DCAT Told

The Food and Drug Administration has not been responsible for the great technological advances of recent years in the food, drug and cosmetic industries but it has played its part in helping to raise the standards of those industries, the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade was told last week.

Malcolm R. Stephens, associate Commissioner of FDA, delivered the speech, which

—Continued on page 55

Eastman Elects Vaughn

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has elected William S. Vaughn president and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Vaughn, formerly first vice-president, succeeds James C. White, who has been elected chairman.

Freeport Sulphur Forms New Company to Seek Oil

Formation of Freeport Oil Company as a division of Freeport Sulphur Company has been announced by Langbourne M. Williams, president of the sulfur company.

C. A. Wight, chairman of Freeport's executive committee, has been elected chairman of the new company, and H. C. Petersen, a Freeport vice-president, has been elected president. C. M. Sampson, C. G. Cary and D. D. Utterback were made vice-presidents.

Freeport Oil is the outgrowth of a program begun seven years ago by Freeport Sulphur to diversify its interests and acquire reserves of oil and gas. The company's production of oil for 1955 was 1,630,000 barrels, and the current rate of production is now 5,200 barrels per day.

The new company, Mr. Williams said, was formed "in recognition of the growing importance of Freeport's oil and gas interests and in order to facilitate the search for and development of additional reserves of these resources."

Zonite Plans to Build

Zonite Products Corporation, New York, has begun plans to acquire a site in Passaic County, N. J., for construction of a new general office and laboratory facilities. Construction is scheduled to begin as soon as a site has been acquired.

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Pitts. Coke Creates New Unit

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the consolidation of its coal chemicals and plasticizer divisions into the newly-created industrial chemicals division. The new unit, in addition to carrying on the production and sale of the company's coal chemical and plasticizer products, will include an expanded product development section for the development and promotion of new industrial chemical products.

W. K. Menke, vice-president—chemical divisions, announced that the creation of the industrial chemicals division is a further step in Pittsburgh Coke's emphasis on its efforts in the chemical field.

The management of the industrial chemicals division will include Harry Avery, general manager; Duncan J. MacLennan, assistant general manager; and John L. Frothingham, sales manager. Alfred J. Oxenham will manage the division's product development group, and Homer W. Fry will serve as superintendent of production.

Territories for the division's sales representatives have been revised to permit more intensive coverage and service to its

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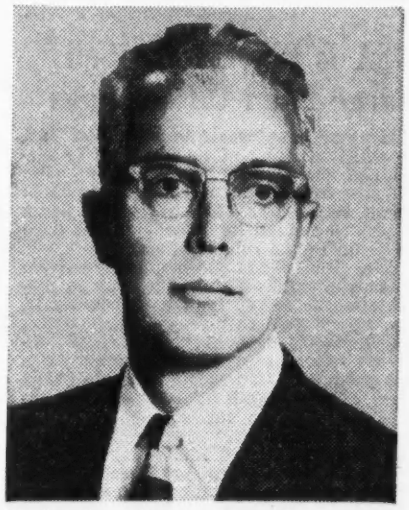

W. Standish Miller has been made general manager in charge of production for its new plant now under construction at Guanica, Puerto Rico, by Gonzalez Chemical Industries, Inc.

Chlorine Truckload Pricing Moved Upward by Pennsalt

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced a change in its truckload price policy on cylinder chlorine.

In the states east and north of, and including Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, the truckload price will apply only to accounts consuming 75,000 pounds or more per year.

In the past, the truckload price was based on a minimum yearly consumption of 55,000 pounds. The price policy change was necessitated by the increased cost of containers.

Stauffer, Meyer Sign Pact

Stauffer Chemical Company and Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. have announced the signing of a long-term exclusive sales agreement, under which the Meyer firm will widen its distribution in the west and midwest to handle the increased production of new pelletized agricultural phosphates produced by Stauffer.

ADMA Supports FDA Funds Increase

American Drug Manufacturers Association last week urged the house and senate appropriations committee to support the increased appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration recommended by President Eisenhower in his annuual budget message.

The President proposed that funds for

—Continued on page 55

The Week's Price Changes

Methyl Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Podophyllin Prices Up. Casein, Crude Glycerine, Tin Salts, Mercury Decline.

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed, 0.3c. per lb. (p. 65)
Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb. (p. 57)
Cardamom, Ceylon, green, 5c. per lb. (p. 57)
Ginger, Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb. (p. 57)
Methyl chloride, refrigeration grade, 1c. per lb. (p. 42)
Myrobalans, No. 1, assorted, $6 per ton (p. 56)
Bombay, $6 per ton.
Oil, chenopodium, 5c. per lb. (p. 57)
Citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb. (p. 57)
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 0.3c. per lb. (p. 65)
Olive, 30c. per lb. (p. 65)
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Podophyllin, $1.35 per lb. (p. 49)
Potassium chloride, 99.3%, $1 per ton (p. 36)
Silver, ¼c. per oz. (p. 36)
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration grade, 3c. per lb. (p. 36)

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton (p. 47)
Casein, imp., Argentine, 2¼c. per lb. (p. 60)
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb. (p. 57)
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (p. 57)
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (p. 57)
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 65)
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb. (p. 56)
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 47)
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (p. 47)
Glycerine, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 42)
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Linseed meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 65)
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 1½c. per lb. (p. 57)
Oil, clove, 10c. per lb. (p. 57)
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Grease, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 65)
Pepper, black, 1½c. per lb. (p. 57)
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 57)
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb. (p. 36)
Sesame seed, 1½c. per lb. (p. 60)
Sodium stannate, 1.1c. per lb. (p. 36)
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 65)
Stannic chloride, 1.2c. per lb. (p. 36)
Oxide, 1¾c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb. (p. 36)
hydrous, cryst., 1¾c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Tin, 3c. per lb. (p. 36)
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 80c. per lb. (p. 57)
Mexican, cut, 75c. per lb.
whole, 75c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 3, 1956	Jan. 27, 1956	Feb. 4, 1955
107.09	107.34	106.95

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 169, No. 6, February 6, 1956. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 13, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Kaiser to Expand Again

Kaiser Chemicals Division of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation will undertake a $3,000,000 expansion program which will substantially increase its capacity to produce its refractory and magnesia products, Frank M. Cashin, vice-president and manager of the division, has announced.

New facilities will be added to two of the division's plants—the Moss Landing, Calif., seawater magnesia plant and the Columbiana, Ohio, basic refractories plants now under construction.

New equipment for the Moss Landing plant will double the present seawater handling capacity and will increase by more than 50 percent its capacity to produce periclase.

A large new rotary kiln will be installed at the seawater plant. This will have a capacity of approximately 150 tons of magnesia products per day, bringing total daily kiln capacity to approximately 375 tons a day.

New equipment at Columbiana will include additional pressing and materials handling facilities, which will increase the plant's capacity by 50 percent. The Columbiana plant, presently under construction, is scheduled to be in operation by June 1, and the additional facilities will be installed by January 1, 1957.

"When this additional construction program is completed by January 1, 1957,—a full year ahead of the original planning—the division will have doubled its present capacity to produce basic brick and ramming mixes," Mr. Cashin stated.

"This program is the second major expansion undertaken by Kaiser Chemicals Division during the past two years and is based on our conviction that magnesia and basic refractories will be in increased demand in the future," Mr. Cashin declared.

Pacific Coast Borax on Strike; First Time in Thirty-Eight Years

A strike was called last week—for the first time in thirty-eight years—at the mine, mill and refinery of Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd. According to the company, the issue is solely one of wages, all other questions having been settled by negotiation. Pacific Coast Borax stated that its present weighted average basic wage for all of its plant operations is $2.15½ per hour, and that this average has been in effect since February 1 of last year.

Dr. William von Fischer, for the past eight years head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at Case Institute of Technology, has been appointed coordinator of research and development for the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elsewhere in the borax industry, it was pointed out, one company has reached a settlement which will bring its weighted average to about $2.19. Another firm settled December 1, which has raised its weighted average to about $2.15.

Separating the union and the company as the strike deadline approached was a difference of about 3¼ cents. The union wanted a 6½ percent (14 cents) general wage boost, while the Pacific Coast Borax offer was 5 percent (10¾ cents).

Although the company offered to continue negotiations and to make any settlement reached retroactive to February 1, when the old contract expired, the union refused and called a strike.

In its statement, the company maintained that its 5 percent wage offer placed it "well ahead of our competition" on the basis of recent labor settlements in the borax field.

Spencer Chemical Buys Parker-Browne Assets

The assets of Parker-Browne Company, Fort Worth, Tex., have been purchased from the Morris Greenspun family by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., for an undisclosed sum.

Spencer has been active in carbon dioxide production since 1948, and the assets of Parker-Browne will be integrated with this phase of Spencer's business. Spencer presently produces carbon dioxide at its Jayhawk Works near Pittsburg, Kan. The Parker-Browne facilities will nearly double Spencer's capacity in addition to providing strategic shipping points for improved service to the southwest and midwest.

Borg-Warner Allots $10 Million for Resin

Borg-Warner, Chicago, has undertaken a major expansion in the plastics manufacturing field by appropriating $10,000,000 for the erection of a chemical plant on a recently purchased 322-acre site at Washington, W. Va.

Construction of the plant was necessitated by the demand for a new-type thermoplastic resin called "Cycolac," which was developed and is being produced by the Marbon Chemical Division of Borg-Warner. The demands greatly exceeds the production capacity of Marbon's present two plants at Gary, Ind., it was said.

The new plant will consist of a series of individual buildings dispersed over nearly one-half of the acreage, with particular regard given to maximum safety and efficiency of operation, it was stated.

Miles, Takamine to Merge

Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., and Takamine Laboratory, Inc., Clifton, N. J. have approved a proposal to merge Takamine into Miles. Details have not been disclosed.

Phthalic Anhydride Tariff Reduction Will Mean Trouble, Barrett President Cautions

Trouble looms ahead for the coal chemicals industry, if the government goes ahead with its plan to cut the tariff on phthalic anhydride, T. J. Kinsella, president of the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, warned last week. Should there be a slackening of economic activity abroad, Mr. Kinsella told the Chemical Market Research Association in Pittsburgh, Pa., there will be a great influx of foreign phthalic into this country, "reminiscent of the indigestible quantities of 2 to 4 cent naphthalene of the past."

The big difference this time, he declared, is that "it will really hurt." The Barrett president reported that some fifty producers abroad have worked out the know-how to produce phthalic anhydride in small plants.

In Position to Withhold Naphthalene

"Based on their coal economies," he went on, "they are in a prime position both to withhold naphthalene formerly exported and to step up their naphthalene recovery much as we plan to do.

"If we relax our tariff they will upgrade their naphthalene to phthalic and its derivatives and invade our domestic market.

Mr. Kinsella pointed out that, historically, the naphthalene shortage in the United States has been balanced by imports from abroad. In 1955, he added, naphthalene imports hit a new high of 125 million pounds—a net gain of 100 million pounds, since some 25 million

—*Continued on page 33*

W. T. Meinert has been named director of development and service for Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, succeeding N. A. Ruston who has retired after twenty-six years of service with the company.

Wyandotte Acquires Land For Production in South

Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has acquired an option to purchase a 700-acre tract in Louisiana, on which it plans to build chlorine-caustic soda, ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol manufacturing facilities.

Wyandotte's plans call for moving the project forward as quickly as possible. R. B. Semple, president, said that "Wyandotte has considered for some time an expansion of its facilities in locations which will open new opportunities for its products in areas we cannot now serve because of restrictive transportation or raw material costs.

"This move into the south would be the first step in the planned expansion and we visualize that our first major plant construction out of the Wyandotte, Mich., area will form the nucleus about which a substantial and diversified manufacturing activity will grow."

Alcoa Plant On Stream At Point Comfort, Tex.

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has started aluminum production at its expanded facilities at Point Comfort, Tex., five weeks ahead of schedule. The company also announced that the first of two new potlines at Rockdale, Tex., are slated to begin production March 1.

When complete, the expansion at the Point Comfort and Rockdale plants will boost capacity by 75,000 tons.

Sinclair Gives Up Westpan

Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, has negotiated a contract to sell its entire holdings of 384,861 shares of common stock in Westpan Hydrocarbon Company to Jalco, Inc., Dallas Tex. Westpan, with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex., has interests in production of liquid hydrocarbons, crude oil and gas.

Acrylic Paint Sales, Firms Doubled in '55

Acrylic paint sales doubled in volume during 1955 and the number of companies producing acrylic paint also doubled, according to a report presented at the Case Institute of Technology by Gerould Allyn of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

Mr. Allyn's report was presented at a recent three-day conference of architects and paint men sponsored by the institute's organic coatings research laboratory in Cleveland, Ohio.

The conference coincided with the third anniversary of the introduction of acrylic emulsions for the paint industry. Acrylic latex was first put on the market by Rohm & Haas in January, 1953, and it has now become one of the "big three" in the water-vehicle paint industry.

Modern water paints are only eight

—*Continued on page 70*

Ethylene Oxide Project Planned by French Firm

Naphtachimie, French petrochemical producing company, has arranged a contract with Scientific Design Company, New York, for the design and engineering of a major expansion program for the company's ethylene oxide plant in Lavera, France.

The expansion will result in nearly doubling the plant's present capacity of 8,000 tons a year, and will bring total investment in the Lavera installation to over $30 million. The expansion of the Lavera plant will be completed by the middle of 1957.

Air Pollution Affecting Nearly Half of Population

Seventy-six million residents of the United States, approximately 46 percent of the entire population, are living in areas which have atmospheric pollution, according to Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, president of the Air Pollution Foundation. And solutions for the nation's steadily growing air pollution problem can be produced only as fast as the public acknowledges its seriousness and supplies the money needed to bring the menace of smog under control, he said.

Dr. Hitchcock traced the spread of air pollution in urban centers across the continent at a Pacific southwest regional meeting of the American Geophysical Union at Kerckhoff Hall on the UCLA campus.

Far from being an isolated problem characteristic of Los Angeles or such cities as Chicago and New Orleans, he said, air pollution is causing concern in the east as well.

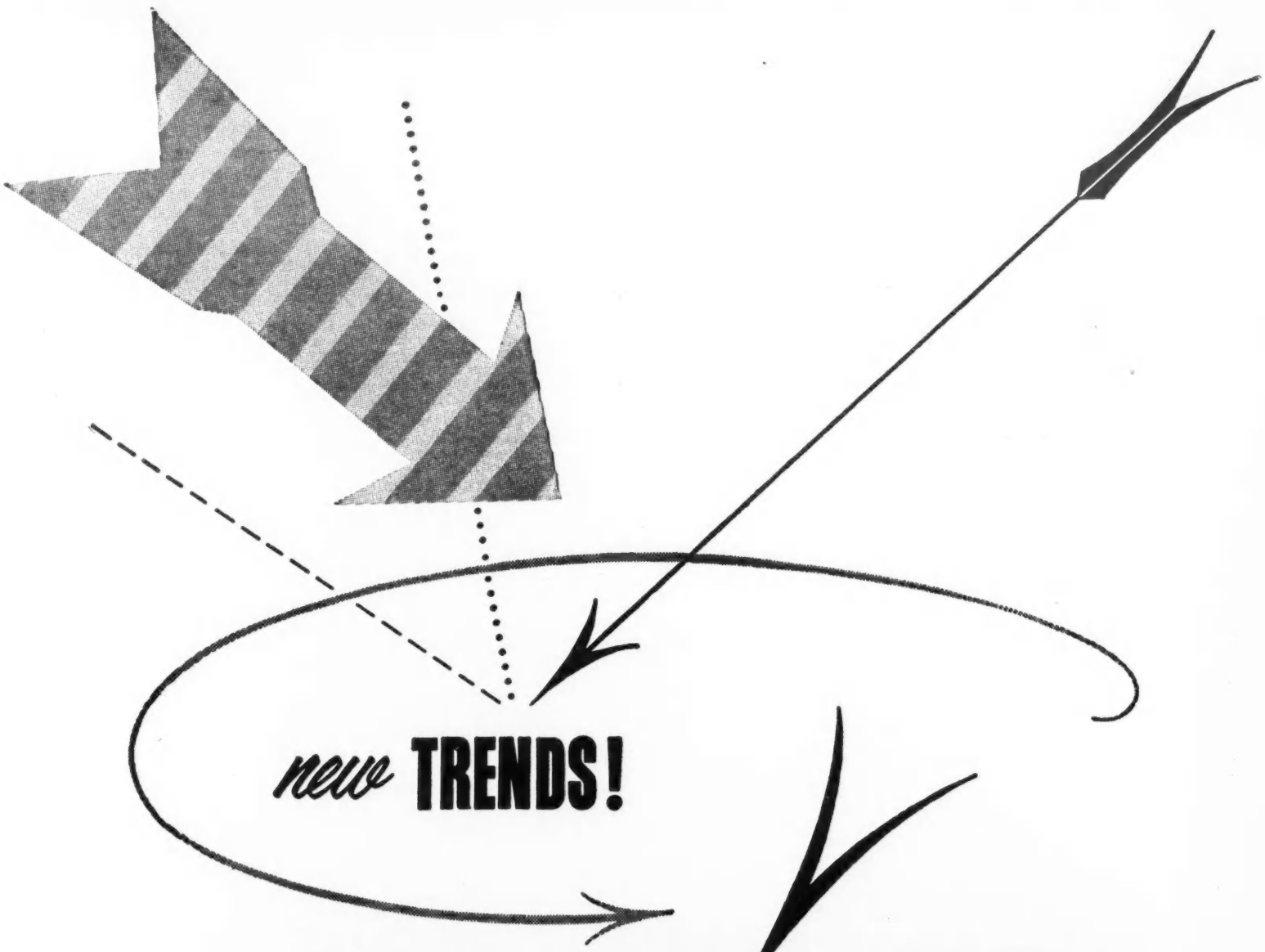
"Of the 76,000,000 residents of United States areas which are experiencing air pollution, 40 percent live in the six eastern states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania," he reported.

Speaking on "Smog—Its Causes and Probable Cures," Dr. Hitchcock asserted that unless air pollution is combatted successfully on a nation-wide scale, the cost of smog during the next twenty-five years "may exceed the total cost of all our wars of the last fifty years."

Cost factors include $1 billion worth of unburned gasoline emitted from auto exhausts and adding to smog each year, unreckoned losses of other partially burned fuels, at least $1 billion a year in smog-caused laundry bills and cleaning of buildings, furnishings and automobiles, and untallied millions of dollars in crop damage, plus corrosion and deterioration of metals and other materials.

"And who would attempt to put a price tag on the health and welfare of our citizens?" Dr. Hitchcock asked. "Who will advocate that we experiment with this generation or the next to determine how much insult man can endure?"

But this is one gamble man does not have to take, he said. "At the cost of a few millions now," he declared, "we can effect savings to the country of billions in the years to come, plus far-reaching health benefits."



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Dr. Bernard Davidow, former chief of the acute toxicity branch in the Food and Drug Administration's division of pharmacology, has been named director of pharmacology of the newly-established laboratories of the New Drug Institute.

AEC Restricted Data Rules Put Into Effect

The Atomic Energy Commission last week called attention to the fact that its regulation governing the safeguarding of restricted data by holders of AEC access permits became effective February 2. The proposed regulation was published last April and its effective date was postponed to allow time for comment from interested persons.

The regulation applies to organizations and individuals who obtain AEC "Access Permits." These permits entitle the holders, after security clearance and commission approval of their arrangements for storing classified documents, to obtain and store restricted data of use in the civilian atomic energy industry.

More than 600 permits have been issued since late April, when the commission's

—Continued on page 71

Proprietary Meeting Friday

The Proprietary Association has scheduled an executive committee meeting to be held February 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

TAPPI Convention to Have Many Talks of Chemical Interest

A number of papers of interest to the chemical industry will be presented at the forty-first annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, to be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, February 20 through 23. At a general session on the opening day, a talk on "The Use of Synthetic Fibers in Paper" will be given by J. R. Emery, J. D. Howell and S. Sands, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

On the second day the following papers will be presented:—

"Slurry Storage of Light Soda Ash," by J. H. McCracken, Diamond Alkali Company.

"The Current Production of Scientists from the Universities and Colleges," by Harry F. Lewis, chairman of the division of chemical education, American Chemical Society.

"The Current Production of Engineers from the Engineering Schools and the Estimated Needs," by W. T. Cavanaugh, executive secretary, Engineering Manpower Commission, Engineers Joint Council.

"Science Education and the High Schools," by Maynard M. Boring, consultant, engineering manpower, General Electric Company.

"Scientific Manpower and the Federal Government," by General Carlton S. Dargusch, assistant director, Office of Defense Mobilization.

"The American Chemical Society," B. R. Stanerson, assistant secretary, American Chemical Society.

"The American Association for the Advancement of Science," by John R. Mayor, director, science teaching improvement program, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The National Science Foundation," by E. M. Palmquist, program director for education in the sciences, National Science Foundation.

"The duPont Program," by Julian W. Hill, executive secretary, committee on

—Continued on page 70

Escambia Bay to Dedicate Fertilizer Plant February 17

The multi-million dollar Pensacola, Fla., plant of Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation, which currently is producing 200 tons of anhydrous ammonia daily, will be formally dedicated on February 17.

Completed in record time, the giant plant will supply an eight-state southern market with anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate fertilizers.

Dr. Harvey R. Russell has been appointed coordinator of education cooperation by American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Fats, Oils Production Reaches Record High

World production of fats, oils and oilbearing materials in calendar 1955 was estimated at 28,500,000 short tons by the Foreign Agricultural Service last week. This volume appears to be a record high, exceeding estimated output in 1954 of 27,900,000 tons by 2 percent and average prewar production by almost one-fifth.

The most significant increases from 1954 occurred in the industrial and edible oils groups and the greatest decline was in the marine oils group. Output in all cate-

—Continued on page 41

Drug Industry News Unit Makes Chet Shaw Director

Chet Shaw, former managing editor of *Newsweek*, was selected as executive director of the newly organized public information program for the drug industry. He took office February 1.

The drug industry's public relations program was announced last month after a year of surveys and study. The American Drug Manufacturers Association has agreed to underwrite the program up to $100,000 annually and other associations are being asked to participate.

Offices of the project will be located in New York. It will be known as the Health News Institute.

Lilly Facilities to Be Visited By Congressional Group

Members of the house interstate commerce committee will spend two days visiting the drug plant of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., this week, to observe the processes and controls employed in the manufacture of drugs under modern day technics.

Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of American Drug Manufacture's Association, arranged for the visit so that the committee members, since they handle most of the bills dealing with drugs, could obtain a first-hand knowledge of the subject matter of the legislation.

Chemicals Foreign Trade Showed Drop in November

United States foreign trade in chemicals and allied products during November fell about $4 million under the October level but continued well ahead of that for November, 1954, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census.

November exports amounted to $93,000,000 compared with $97,700,000 in October and $86,200,000 in November, 1954. Imports last November totaled $21,300,000 against $20,700,000 in October and $17,600,000 a year ago.

Labor's Acts Eyed From View Of Trust Laws

The extent to which actions of organized labor are in violation, in principle or practically, of the federal laws against combinations in restraint of trade or elimination of competition was the subject of an interesting symposium conducted by the antitrust law section of the New York State Bar Association at its recent meeting in New York.

The discussion was opened by Stanley N. Barnes, assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division. He approached the subject from the angle of the extent to which the laws which the Justice department administers apply to the antitrust aspects of organized labor.

Application of Laws Traced

Mr. Barnes traced the application from the enactment of the Sherman act through the various changes made in the statutory basis by the Clayton, the Norris-LaGuardia, the Wagner and the Taft-Hartley acts. Some idea of the resulting vagueness and confusion can be got from his quotations from the appellate decision in the Joliet Contractors case:

"If two or more glaziers refuse to accept employmert because of the use of pre-glazed sash, there is no violation, as they have not concertedly refused to work in the course of their employment. However, if they discover the use of preglazed sash after they are on the job and then refuse to work, it is a violation, because they have done so in the course of their employment."

For the most part, the courts have held that the intent or necessary result of labor interferences with trade are not to interfere but to promote self-interests,

—Continued on page 46

Druggists' Supply Case Consent Order Issued

A consent order enjoining member firms of the Druggists' Supply Corporation, New York, from violations of the Robinson-Patman act was approved last week by the Federal Trade Commission.

About 100 wholesale druggists who are sole stockholders of the corporation had been charged by the commission with receiving brokerage on purchases made through the corporation.

The commission's complaint charged that such practice was a violation of the Robinson-Patman act which prohibits direct purchasers or their agents from receiving commissions for their purchases.

The parties entered a consent settlement following issuance of the complaint last September. The settlement was approved in an initial decision of hearing examiner Abner E. Lipscomb, who issued the order adopted by the commission.

The order, in two parts, prohibits Druggists' Supply Corporation from receiving on sales to its stockholders "anything of value as a commission, brokerage or other compensation," and prohibits the members receiving brokerage from these sellers or from Druggists' Supply.

Alkylate Refinery Set By Imperial Oil, Ltd.

A plant which will make Canada self-sufficient in a main ingredient of household detergents will be built at the refinery of Imperial Oil, Ltd., in Sarnia. The company, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), will proceed immediately on a $38,000,000 plant to make the detergent alkylate (dodecylbenzene). The plant will be the first in Canada and Imperial's first step into the petrochemical field since its chemical products department was set up late last year.

When the plant is completed around mid-1957 its output will displace an annual import of about $2,500,000 worth of detergent alkylate. The plant will have a rated capacity of 30,000,000 pounds yearly of detergent alkylate and smaller quantities of other alkyl aromatic compounds. Tripropylene and tetrapropylene will also be produced in a section of the plant.

Association Meetings

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 7.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, February 26-29.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Management Association, packaging conference and exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 9-12.

American Paper & Pulp Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 19-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 13-14; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Society of Perfumers, symposium, Essex House, New York, March 21.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., February 27-March 2; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 10-12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 10-12.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., March 14-16.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 27-March 2.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 13; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 20-23.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .88
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
eryst., dms., c.l works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech. dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, eryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.63 - 3.43

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton.161.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25¼
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleves, mixed, bbls lb 79 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. 24¾ - .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾ — —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾ — —
Corn oil, dist. dms lb. .16¼ - .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼ — —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ — —
2,3-Cresotic dms. ton lots works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coal tar dom. 50% 207 C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
imp. 75% at 215 C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .65 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 193° to 214° C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - .81
tanks, works, frt alld E. gal. .62 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 12.25 - —
oral fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 9.25 - —
D, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb .130 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.82 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb .19 - —
dms. lb 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.09 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. .75 - 93
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb 1.00 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w.	water-white

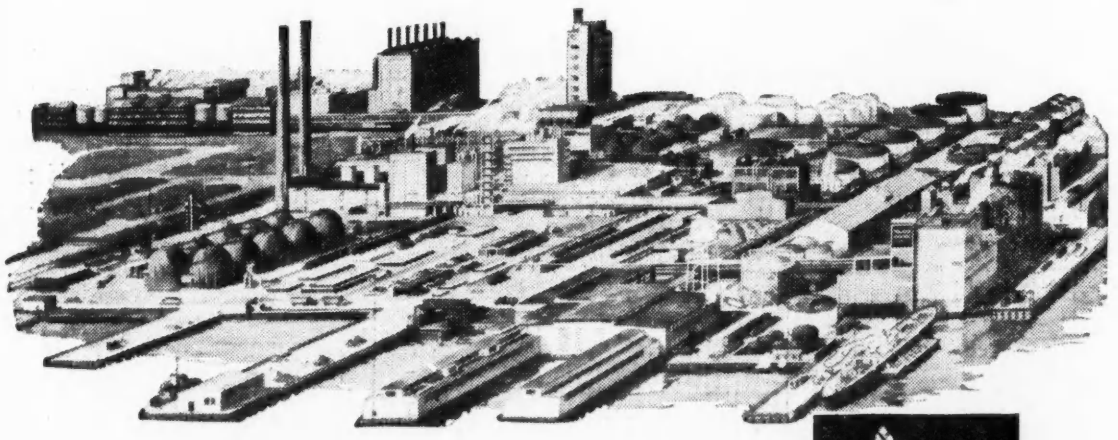
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .25½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1975- —
w.w., dms lb. .2275- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

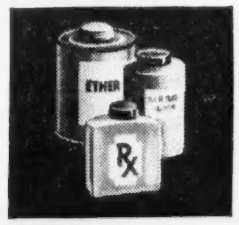
Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., divd lb. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .21 - .23
tanks lb. .1900- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, divd lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

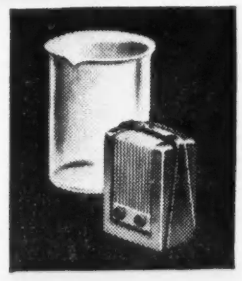
Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. 62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb .21 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms, c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb .90 - —
125 lbs to t.l lb 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb 92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .58
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 3.50
dl-Alanine dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.24 - 2.26
flake lb. 2.20 - 2.22
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., divd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., divd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., divd, lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .14½- —
tanks, divd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, ndc., cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. 58 - .82
smaller lots lb 59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 2.75
Decyl, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .26 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .23 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



Put This Plant Behind Your Product



Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?



ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
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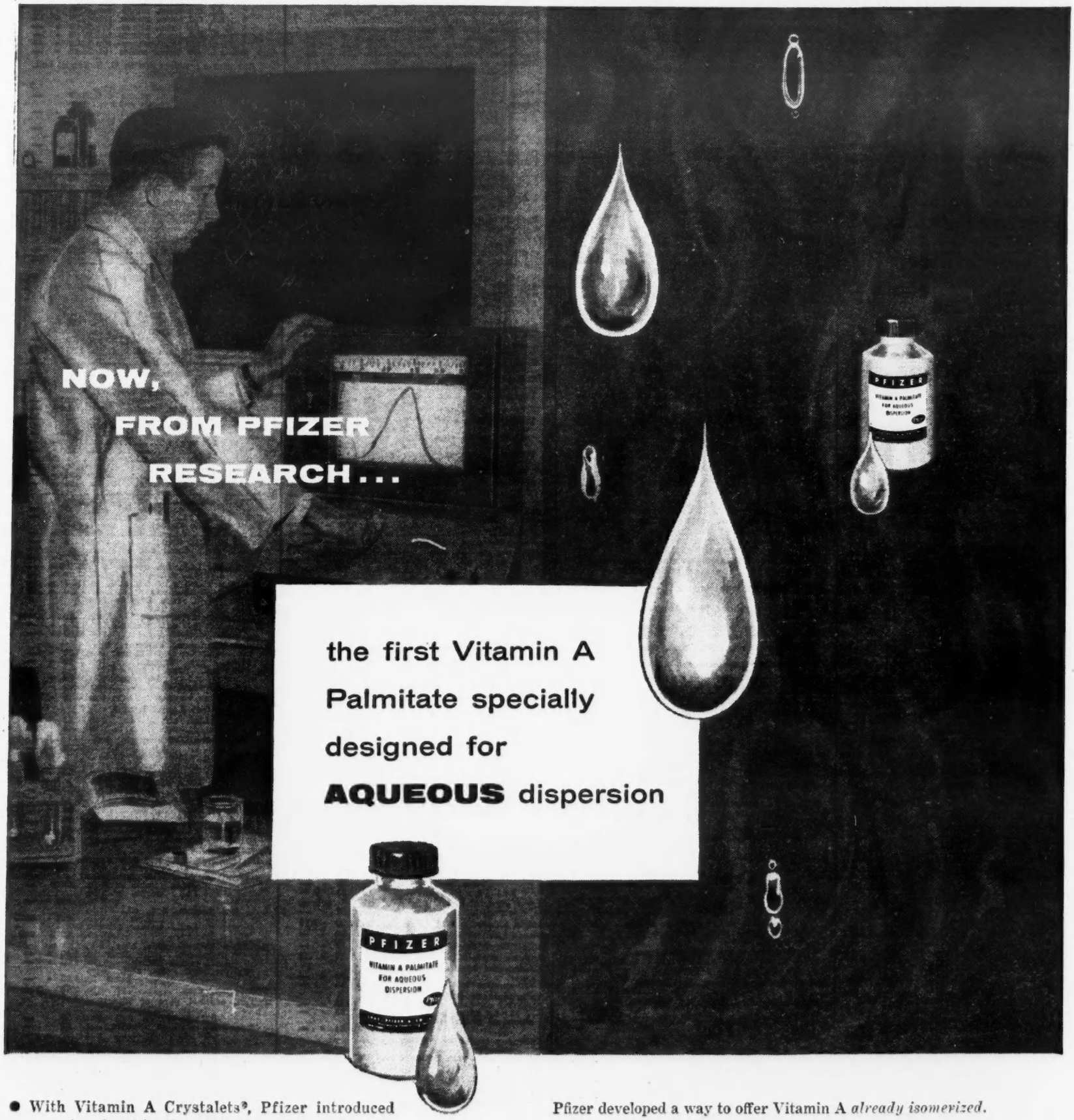

the first Vitamin A Palmitate specially designed for **AQUEOUS** dispersion

● With Vitamin A Crystalets®, Pfizer introduced a new standard in the stability of dry vitamin preparations. Now, through the same research leadership, Pfizer offers you another really important advance in *specialized, quality* products.

Again, *greatly increased stability* is the big achievement!

This stability of Pfizer VITAMIN A PALMITATE FOR AQUEOUS DISPERSION is based on the Pfizer discovery that a significant part of the potency loss in multivitamin aqueous dispersions was due to the isomerization of the all-trans form of Vitamin A. From that discovery Pfizer developed a way to offer Vitamin A *already isomerized*.

For you this Pfizer development means much smaller overage when you combine this new Vitamin A Palmitate with a dispersing agent for aqueous products. It means economy *plus* greater confidence in your product.

VITAMIN A PALMITATE FOR AQUEOUS DISPERSION is available at the standardized potency of 1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram at the same price schedule as Vitamin A Palmitate. It is packed in 25, 50, and 100 MU, amber screw-cap bottles and 250 MU, 500 MU, 1, 2, 5 & 10 BU aluminum bottles. Write today for a sample and further information.

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Pfizer

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Chemical Sales Division
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Alcohol, denat. CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .43½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.50 - —
tanks, same basis gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.65 -21.71
tanks, same basis gal.21.47 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90% dms. frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .055
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln. 32° chys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3 45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld, lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N., bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.95 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.85 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.55 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe), X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y ton.65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - .0075
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots, lb.35.00 -36.25

Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots.....gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms.....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. .....lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms....lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra..lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse....lb. .065 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works..ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 155.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 4.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .19½
Bloodroot, bls .....lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. Il. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis....lb. .50 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., same basis .....lb. .50 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .50 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls..lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls....lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton 65.00 - —
Los Angeles .....ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi..ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 36.75 - —
Borax, tech., gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi..ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 51.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest wh'se. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots..lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. .....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots .....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works..lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls .....lb. .95 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy .....lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor .....gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .56 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

If your production calls for high-purity, uniform Bisphenol A, you will be glad to know that—thanks to expanded facilities—Shell Chemical is now a *major* source of this important intermediate.

For epoxy and phenol-formaldehyde resin manufacture in particular, you will want Shell Bisphenol A. Its quality is the result of Shell Chemical's careful control in production.

Shell Bisphenol A is supplied in flake form, packed in multiwall 50-pound bags for ease of handling. Your letterhead request will bring a sample for evaluation and a new technical bulletin.

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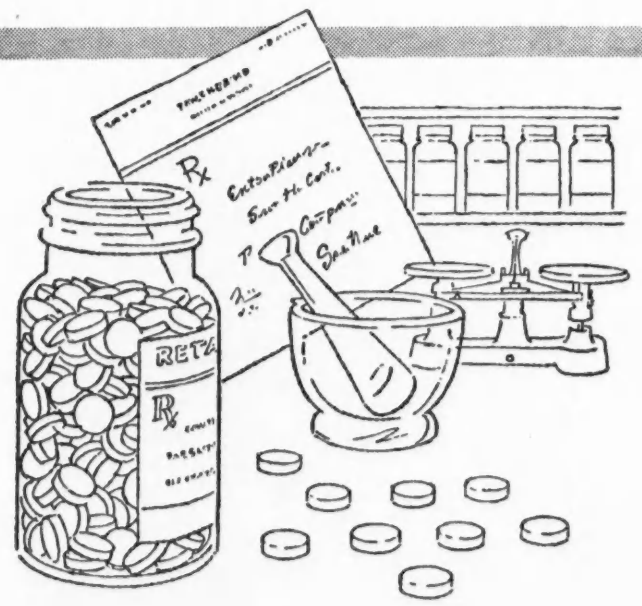
Cacao Butter—Charcoal

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160 00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.93 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .38 - —
In carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works. million units. .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram. dms., dlvd. million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 - .35
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .28 - .29½
New Zealand, same basis lb. .33 - .34
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same nasis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.120.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .27 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .16 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.72.00 -75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton.76.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG ·



. . . would add ingredients the doctor didn't order

Calcium and magnesium stearates are often used in molding pharmaceutical tablets, to keep them firm, avoid chipping. Which is surely among our strongest incentives to make sure that Metasap Stearates are invariably "the cleanest stearates made."

Metasap Stearates are also used in many things—in foods, in plastics, cosmetics, baby powders—where even a few tiny specks of foreign matter would be too many for the performance and the reputation of your products.

These are the reasons why, at Metasap, we use the most thoroughgoing series of fine screens, magnetic traps, and filters to be found in the industry. (We even filter the air.) Plus rigid quality control and the use of equipment which virtually rules out the chance of impurities to begin with.

For Stearates of supreme uniformity and quality, come to Metasap. Our technical service department will gladly advise and assist you.

Some industries served by Metasap

PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

PAPER, *Textiles, Cosmetics, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, and many other industries call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.*

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Send for our informative FREE book, "Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry."

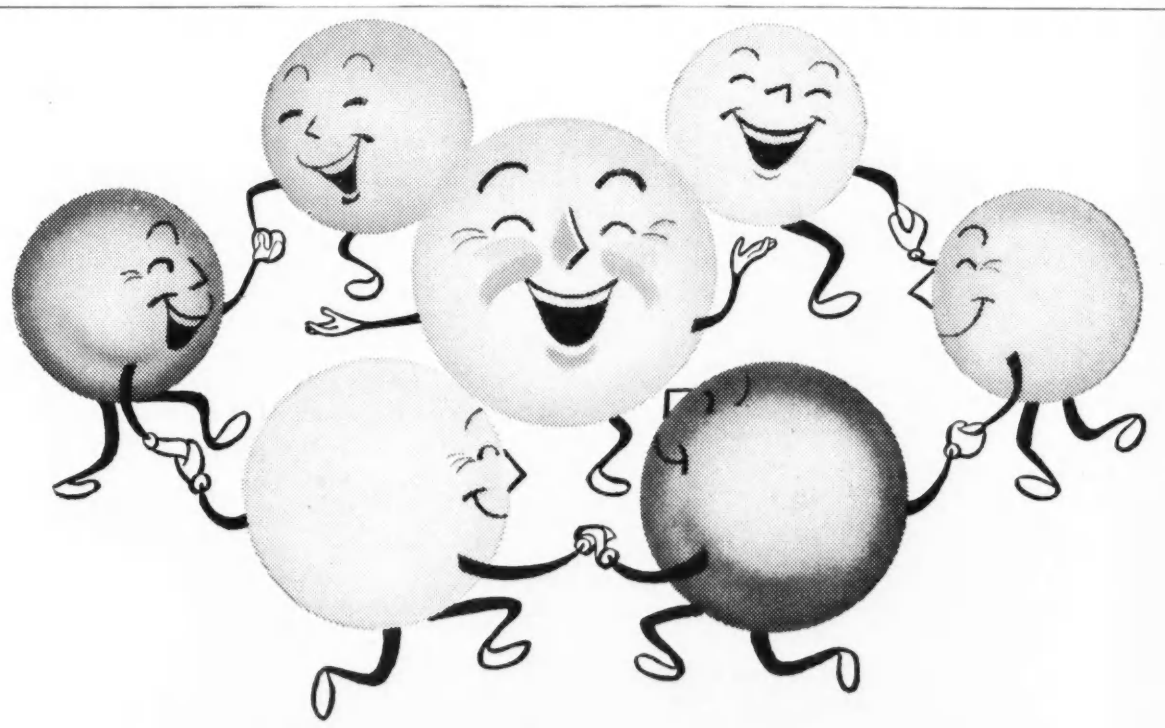
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bb's. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
t.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - 2.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14% dms. works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp. 60% tins 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .68 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. .90 - —
Citral bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -13.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2350- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs. ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50

Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .46¼- .50
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Colledion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43 - .46½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —

Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid 9% Cu. dms., works lb .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000 lb. lots, works lb. .64½- —
red, 97% USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb lots, bbls. lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip. dms., frt alld lb. .31½ —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99% bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.90 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.40 -17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.25 -36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 150.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 145.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08¾- .09



Cozy Chemical!

When it comes to getting along in the chemical world, Chlorine is one of the leading "mixers," with the ability to step in among so many tight little molecular groupings. In some cases, Chlorine just nudges in among the atoms and makes room for itself. In others, it gets a little rougher, chasing away some atoms completely and preparing the way for the introduction of still other chemical pals.

This reactivity of Chlorine is the key to its diversified uses and to its inestimable value in the field of synthetic organic chemistry. Thousands of chemical processes are dependent upon Chlorine and its power to establish favorable conditions within a molecular structure for the manufacture of the end products desired.

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CHLORINE IS ESSENTIAL TO A MULTIPLICITY OF PRODUCTS

Many of the refinements of our civilization are dependent upon Chlorine, from its original uses in the bleaching of textiles and paper, and for its germicidal protection of water supplies and other public health applications, down to such modern products as plastics, synthetic rubber, solvents, vitamins, the new wonder drugs, high-test gasolines, non-toxic refrigerants, dyes, herbicides, insecticides and innumerable chemicals and chemical intermediates.

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SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division
CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Corn Sugar—Diethylene Glycol

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 54.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, chys. lb 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068-
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood NF, bots., chys lb 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., l.c.l., incl. lb. .6634- —
c.l., incl lb. .6561- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —

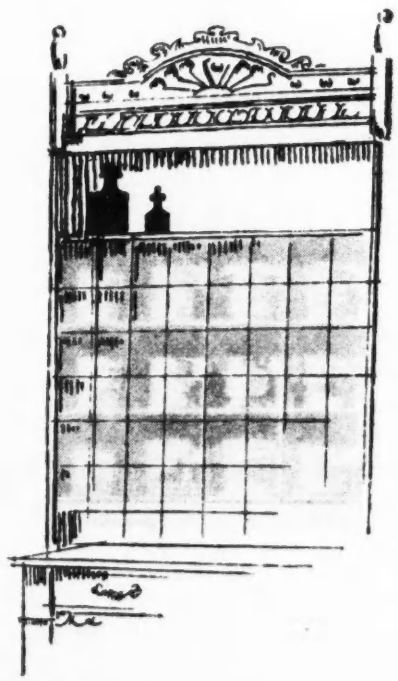
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 8-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, ens lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, grad., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 35.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .46½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots. lb 6.50 —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate dms. works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,3-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, works, dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —



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Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100 00	—
1-kilo lot	kilo	110 00	—
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms.	lb	90	1 10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	5 00	5 50
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.35	.38
Stearate dms, ton lots	lb.	.25	—
Dinexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms works.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.063	07
Sulfate bulk	gram.	.053	.07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
Phthalate dms, c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb	48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb	5.25	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained	lb.	.68	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.70	2 75
Phthalate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.28	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60½	.61
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58⅛
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67	—
tanks works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP. dms.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1 00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10 95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet., D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10 95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13 50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd., No

161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	—
581 Brown B	lb.	2.45	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1 44	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	79	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	—

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

As a plasticizer for polyvinyl acetate emulsion paints, di-isobutyl phthalate assures excellent film durability and low temperature flexibility. Di-isobutyl phthalate is readily compatible with polyvinyl acetate and contributes to the stability of the emulsion.

Di-isobutyl phthalate can save in two ways: it costs less per pound, and weighs less per gallon. When replacing dibutyl phthalate, for example, the weight factor alone saves 14 pounds for every 100 gallons of dibutyl phthalate replaced.

Investigate the advantages of di-isobutyl phthalate. Call your nearest Eastman sales office or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee, to learn how to lower your costs by using this economical Eastman plasticizer.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Dyes, Coaltar—Ferric Naphthenate

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

620 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.11 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG ..... lb. 1.97 • —
640 Yellow XX ..... lb. 1.95 • —
655 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.24 • —
657 Green V ..... lb. 2.31 • —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 3.07 • —
667 Milling green 6B, conc ..... lb. 4.05 • —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.68 • —
681 Crystal violet powder ..... lb. 2.15 • —
698 Violet 6BN Powder ..... lb. 1.91 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.07 • —
729 Blue B, conc ..... lb. 3.06 • —
749 Red BX ..... lb. .87 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 • —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 1.88 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 2.85 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 3.20 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 • —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 • —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 • —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 • —
1150 Olive R, single paste ..... lb. 1.21 • —
1151 Brown R, single paste ..... lb. 1.94 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No

1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 • —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 2.54 • —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 1.83 • —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 1.76 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.07 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc ..... lb. 2.10 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.44 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb. 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL ..... lb. 1.44 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 • —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 • —
860 Induline base Z2R ..... lb. 1.07 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 • —
p-813 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 2.03 • —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM ..... lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red Z-1700 ..... lb. 1.49 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ..... lb. 6.33 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-517 Spirit yellow ZR ..... lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ..... lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit black ZRB ..... lb. 2.95 • —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit red ZB, conc ..... lb. 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.06 • 1.08
tanners bbls. ..... lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 • .32
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 • —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 • 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100 oz. lots oz. .93 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 • —
Sulfate, cryst, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins 100-oz lots oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 • —
Epinephrine, syn., USP bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst kilo. 150 00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 • —
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 • —
Ether (see specific product).

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .12 • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 • .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Butyrate, works lb .80 • 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 • .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • .70
smaller lots, works lb .67 • .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. .10 • —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 • 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 • —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.21 • —
indust., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 • 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 • —
l.c.l. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 • 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 • 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 • 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 • 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 • .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 16.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 • .11¼
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. 17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 • 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —

Geared to your production schedules

Service-wise statistics about the new Celanese Chemical Storage Terminal

Our new facilities at Newark, N. J. offer "numbers" calculated to produce better service.

For instance—each of our more than 50 Organic Chemicals can be handled through Newark, via water, rail, or highway . . . in drum-lots, tankcar, tank-truck, carload, or barge quantities.

The S.S. Chemical Transporter delivers over a million gallons of Celanese* Chemicals every trip up from Texas. These gallons are piped ashore into 27 storage tanks (total capacity: 4,000,000 gals.)—each earmarked for a specific chemical, each with its own network of transfer pumps and pipe lines as a sure guard against contamination.

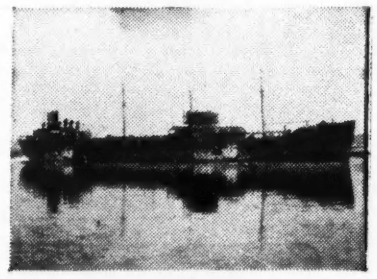
Two warehouses store up to a million pounds of dry chemicals.

Newark loading facilities can handle 10 tankcars and 4 tank-trucks at one time.

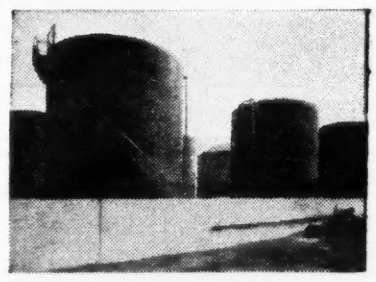
A fully equipped quality-control laboratory maintains a continuous system of check and analysis.

Celanese Newark is the eastern anchor of a nation-wide distribution system which includes major terminals in Chicago; Oakland, California; and Corpus Christi, Texas.

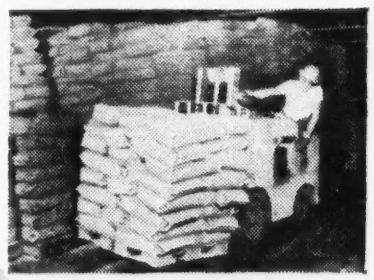
Celanese distribution, in turn, fits in a pattern encompassing development of new and improved organic chemicals . . . more efficient and economical production methods . . . broader study of application problems and solutions . . . and a growing technical sales organization ready to "punch the clock" at your plant to make Celanese Petrochemicals more productive basic materials. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.



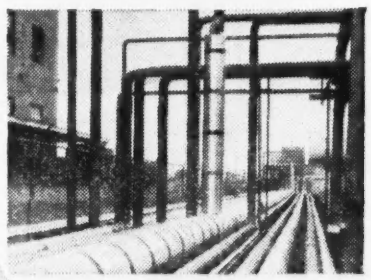
● Over 1,000,000 gallons . . . every trip



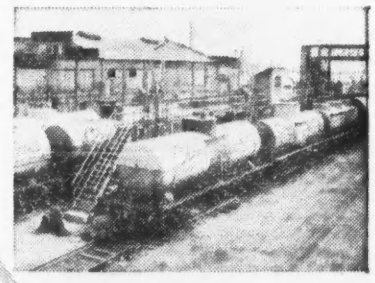
● 27 storage tanks . . . 4,000,000 gallons



● 1,000,000 pounds of dry chemicals



● 15 miles of pipe lines



● Ten-spot tank-car loading rack

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS • ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • ANHYDRIDES • ESTERS • GLYCOLS • KETONES • OXIDES • POLYOLS • SALTS • VINYL MONOMERS • PLASTICIZERS • GASOLINE ADDITIVES • FUNCTIONAL FLUIDS • SPECIAL SOLVENTS

Ferric oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.85	.87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	31.75	33.75
t.c.l., works	ton	34.75	40.75
	lb.	.27	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.60	.63
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.60	.63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.94	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
USP cryst., bbls., dms	lb	09½	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	4.00	—
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton	148.00	Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton	143.00	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.072	.0725
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04	—
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.071	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.043	—
Methanol-free (unimnbited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375	—
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04	—
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton	19.00	—
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	20.00	21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	16.50	17.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	17.50	18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipg. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Furan dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
t.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.48	—
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.59	—
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.66	—
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.77	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	4.55	4.80
standard, cns., dms.	lb.	4.20	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	4.50	4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	6.00	10.25
Root, African, bls	lb.	.35	.36
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.61	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.59	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.31½	—
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).			
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.22	—
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15	—
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	40	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	—
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks,	lb.	.21	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks	lb.	.19	—
refd., BP 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
yellow, dist., ams., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—

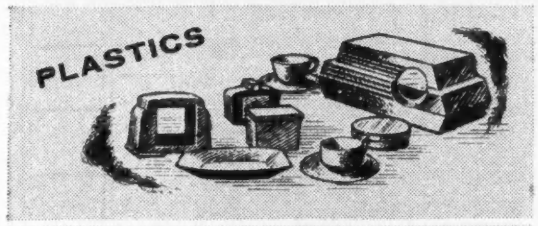
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.25	2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75	3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.33
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¾	.07⅞
not all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.40	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	—
16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
31-45%, bbls. same oasis.	lb.	.41	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	—
Green, chrome, CP, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—

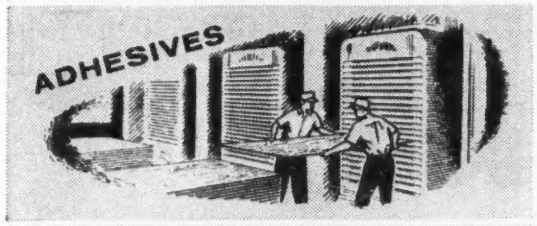
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

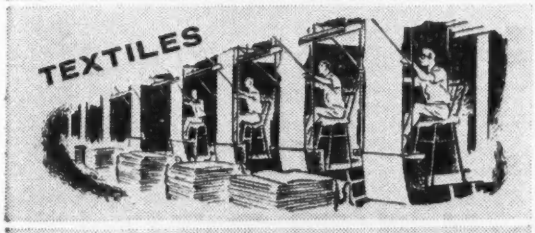
Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works,	lb.	3.95	—
resinated, bbls	lb	3.50	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb	1.71	—
Pigment B kegs	lb	1.35	—
paste, kegs	lb	.38	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.38	.40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms, tins	lb	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			

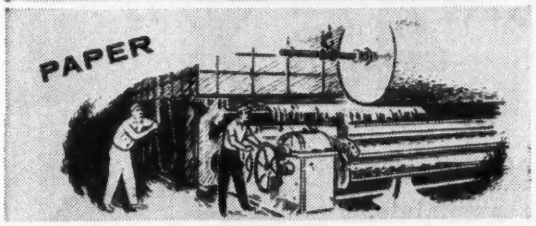
Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000 lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.57	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.23	—
No. 2, bgs	lb	18½	20
No. 3, bgs	lb	16½	18
Manila C, bgs	lb.	41	43
CBB, bgs	lb.	.37	Nom.
DBB, bgs	lb.	.31	33
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb	14	16
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	23	25
WS, bgs	lb	34	36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.24	.26
nubs, bgs	lb	34	36
seeds, bgs	lb	20	22
sorts, bgs	lb	22	—
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	28	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	39	40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs	lb.	.27	.29
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	08	09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Siam, cs	lb.	.39	—

Heyden FORMALDEHYDE helps in Industry's BIG JOBS...









It is interesting to note that further growth is predicted for the major products made from Formaldehyde. This applies, for instance, to phenolic molding and laminating resins—urea and melamine resins for textiles, paper and plywood—and various organic chemicals.

Heyden Formaldehyde is helping in this growth, as it has right from the original development of these products. Experience, gained through this long association with customer problems, has enabled Heyden to meet the most exacting needs of each use. As new applications arise, Formaldehyde with the proper specifications will be available from Heyden.

Both methanol-inhibited (N.F.) and methanol-free forms of Formaldehyde are supplied by Heyden. If this chemical is one of your raw materials, why not discuss your requirements with the Heyden sales office nearest you.

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

Gum, Dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - .30
No. 3 bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type dms., c.l., dlvd Ill. Ind. Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb .28 .30
Myrrh cs lb .38 .40
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
tears, cs lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacenth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb 3.00 3.50
No 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powd, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of parts, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —

Gypsum, terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton.17.00 - —
imp English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. 70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4 bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. 14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb.22.50 - —
5-lb. lots lb.23.00 - —
1-lb. lots lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19

Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bb.s., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hyrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½ - .17¼
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .20¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .20¾ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. 11 50- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .23½ - —
gran., bbls lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls lb. .24½ - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .32½ - .33¼
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —

National Lead Company, Experimental Test Station, Sayville, Long Island, is set up to develop facts on the durability, beauty, and practicability of house paints. In existence since 1917, it now has 2½ miles of test fences, more than 30,000 active tests.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints

with Dutch Boy® "45X"

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

TAKE IT from leading makers of exterior paints: for *uniform* performance, you need lead.

And take it from Sayville, National Lead's Experimental Test Station, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" *assures* uniform performance. No matter how much exposure conditions — or painting practices — vary!

Think about your white House Paints, for example.

With "45X" — Sayville tests show — you definitely improve self-cleaning. Yet, you preserve film integrity!

In tinted House Paints, you step up film durability with "45X". Also resistance to color changes! In Primers, you step up adhesion.

And so it goes!

Everytime you put "45X" into exterior paints, you improve one property or another underlying *uniform* performance.

This minimizes complaints. Saves you time. And money! You, you alone, know what it costs to run down complaints yearly. And the complaints you *don't* hear about! Even you don't know what they cost — in repeat business and good-will.

Fewer complaints—

fewer pounds of lead, too!

That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes proportionately larger amounts of lead *available.*

Fewer complaints, fewer pounds of lead! You just can't lose, putting "45X" in your exterior paints!

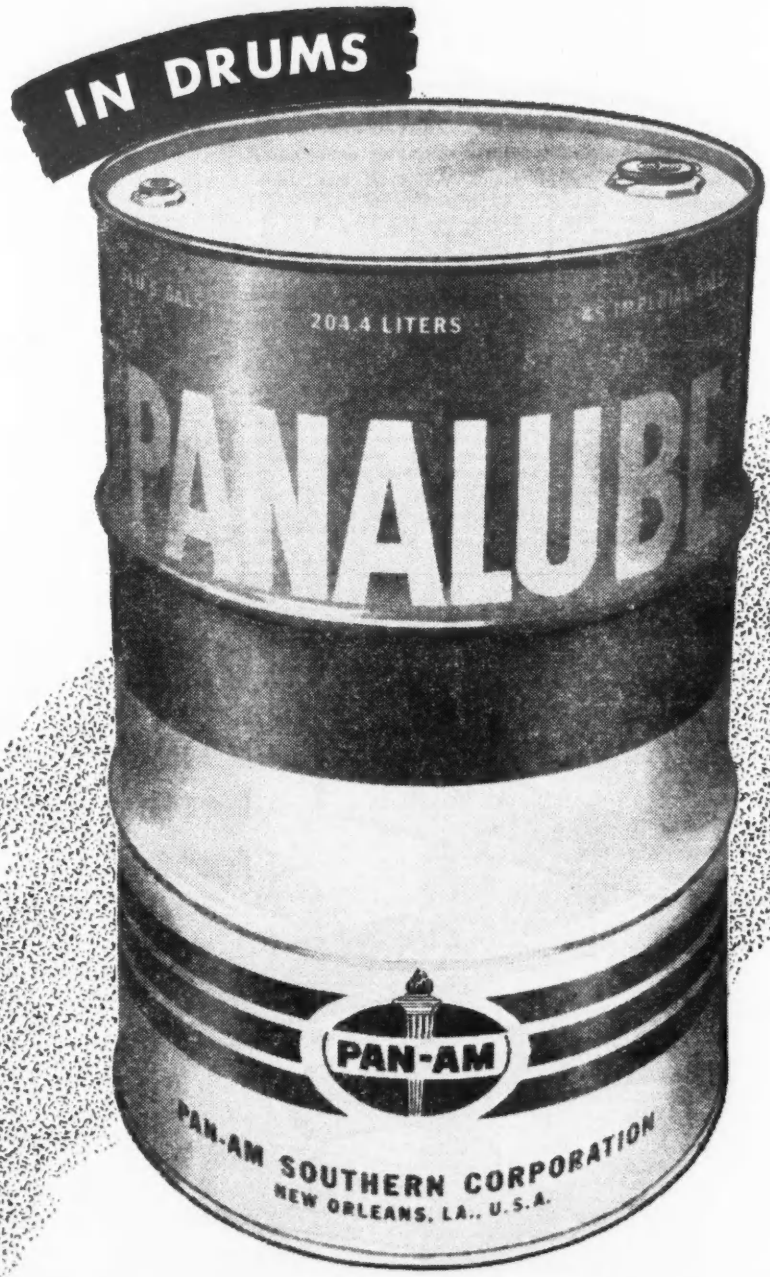
National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 8; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester St., W., Montreal.

Tri-Sure

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLOSURES

give PAN-AM safe packaging



Tri-Sure Closures add sales features to Panalube's utility cans

Customers like Panalube's utility cans, because they are equipped with Tri-Sure's* popular utility closures which make pouring easy —and make the can easy to clean and re-use.

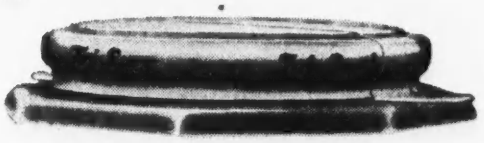
**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.*

Tri-Sure Closures protect Panalube drums from leakage and losses

One of the best heavy-duty motor oils is *Panalube*—made especially for trucks, tractors, busses and other equipment operating under severe conditions.

Panalube is shipped to all parts of the world by Pan-Am Southern Corporation, of New Orleans.

Pan-Am equips every drum with Tri-Sure Closures because experience has proved that the exclusive Tri-Sure assembly is the *best protection* for their products.



The Sign of a Perfect Seal

When you order drums, pails or cans, *play safe* with your product's security by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures."

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL. • NILES, OHIO • LINDEN, N. J.

Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil

B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland

Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1, London, England

Lead, Blue—Menthyl Salicylate

Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq. 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¾
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¾
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead, white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14½ 16½
dl-Leucine dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.45 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 5.50 - 5.80
96-98% dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99% tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.57.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis ton.52.50 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11½

Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.12.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - 81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

in every direction...

TRONA® CHEMICALS

point the way to better products for modern living

...through

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Best proof of Trona's versatility is the depth of Trona's services and ever-increasing demand for Trona products.

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Greater productivity at Searles Lake, new lithium plant at San Antonio, and acquisition of Western Electrochemicals—all these attest to Trona progress and growth.

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214 Walton Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia

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San Antonio, Texas (American Lithium Chemicals, Inc.)

Export Division • 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York

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M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. No prices.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 .13
truckloads, frt equald lb. .11 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. 49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bes., gross for net, works ton.97.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.93.50 - —
dms., works ton.101.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. S. E. ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. 044 05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
syn. USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 4.25

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP fib dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask 271.00 -275.00
Mesityl oxide dms., c.s., dlvd lb .1350 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1450 - —
tanks dlvd lb 1150 - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb higher.
syn., Zone 1, cms., c.l., dlvd. or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .83
Chloride, indust., cycls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst. cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots ..... lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
3-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.99 - —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.s., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04¼ —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - 04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb 08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼ - .11½
New York ..... gal. .12½ - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. 10 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb 27 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 28 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortholuidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine cns ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd., cns ..... oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns ..... oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb 55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 52¾ - —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb lots, fib dms lb 5.15 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.20 - —
5-lb lots cns lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 1.45 - —
5-lb lots cns lb 1.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib dms lb. 1.40 - —

THE NEW DRUG INSTITUTE

SHOWS THE WAY TO **new products new profits**

THE New Drug Institute brings a new concept to the development of new and improved products by providing expert guidance, assistance and service to drug manufacturers and distributors. Its staff of experienced consultants—headed by Arthur D. Herrick, whose books on "New Drugs" and "Drug Research and Development" are nationally known—each has a long record of achievement in his special field. In one comprehensive organization the Institute co-ordinates the authoritative experience of many specialists.

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CLINICAL TRIALS . . . The New Drug Institute arranges and services all types of clinical investigations from setting up the proposed plan of investigation to the form and sufficiency of the final reports. The fact that it issues numerous grants to many clinicians throughout the country tends to assure a greater degree of cooperation between the clinician and the manufacturer, frequently reflected in lower costs and savings in time. Moreover, the investigator prefers to work directly with an organization familiar with his own problems who can also be of major assistance in direction and guidance during the progress of the tests.

PHARMACODYNAMIC STUDIES . . . The Institute undertakes tests into the drug's local and systemic action where these factors have a bearing on safety or efficacy. Among local tests may be investigations to determine its properties of irritation, sensitivity, or anesthesia, its propensity toward protoplasmic depression, toxicity or other effects on nerve trunks, mucosa, or cilia, and its effect on the blood chemistry. Where systemic effects are material, the studies may deal with the drug's action on blood pressure, temperature, respiration, and, in the appropriate case, muscles, nervous system, cardiac function, secretions, isolated tissues, and similar aspects. Data as to the drug's cumulative effects, and its effects in experimentally induced pathological conditions of a functional nature, as well as its chemotherapeutic action, may also be advantageous.

TOXICITY STUDIES . . Experienced personnel conduct toxicity studies of the drug following procedures acceptable to the Food and Drug Administration—acute, sub-acute, and chronic tests. These studies may be made in more than one species of animals, such as mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, or monkeys. Gross and microscopic examinations of tissues of the animals that die or are sacrificed are conducted wherever necessary. Besides recording the dosage of the drug required to produce a particular reaction in, or to kill, a certain percentage of the animals, the report sets forth the type, time of onset, severity, and duration of all toxic signs at each dosage level.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS. . . The Institute is available for all chemical investigations that may be necessary in manufacturing the new drug, both as a raw material and in final dosage form. It establishes methods of testing so that standards of quality, identity and purity may be set for raw materials, intermediates, finished bulk, filled and labeled products—it helps select the proper dosage form or forms for the drug giving special consideration to the compatibility and stability of the formula. It also carries out accelerated and prolonged shelf-life tests to guard against possible deterioration.

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Whatever your problem in new product developing or testing, write today for our recommendations and estimate—no obligation, of course

NEW DRUG INSTITUTE

130 East 59th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 8-0640

COORDINATED NDI DRUG RESEARCH

Mustard Seed—Oil, Cubeb

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .11½- .12
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.64.00 Nom.
crushed, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.77.00 Nom.
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.60.00 Nom.
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .10½- —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty .. lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots ..... lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works .... lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity. gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity. gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
green bbls. ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, ebys ..... lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms ..... lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms ..... lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .445 - —
lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis lo. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis .. ton.47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis .. ton.52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works .. unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..... lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. .65 - —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots .. lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. ..... lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Angelica root, bots ..... lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms .... lb. .38 - .50
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
53-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms ..... lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns ..... lb 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots ..... lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms .... lb. .29 - —
white, dms ..... lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - —
rectified, cns. ..... lb.12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb.43.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2360- —
tanks ..... lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2210- —
tanks ..... lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .27¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1675- —
tanks ..... lb. .1475- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1900- —
tanks ..... lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2075- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2125- —
tanks ..... .1925- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12½
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots ..... lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots ..... lb.25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) ... lb.13.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb.1.00 - 1.70
Java, cns ..... lb. 1.98 - —
Java-type, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms .... lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y .... lb. .12 - —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .10⅝- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb.13.50 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅛- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18¾- .19
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Costus, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East .. lb. .13 Nom.
Velley ..... lb. .12¾- —
Texas ..... lb. .12¼- .12¾
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Cubeb, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - —

Improve your cosmetic product ... keep it factory fresh

...WITH SONNEBORN'S VITAMIN E FORTIFIED CARNATION WHITE MINERAL OIL

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√ outstanding odor and color resistance!
√ longer shelf life!

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Why take chances when protection costs no more! Insist on Sonneborn CARNATION White Oil fortified with Vitamin E!

Achieved by Sonneborn RESEARCH

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
New York 10, N.Y.

Oil, cumin, bots., cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.75
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums	lb.	.72	- 1.05
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.78	- 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.80	- —
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.35	- 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.10½	- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	4.75	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	11.65	-14.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.00	-13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	17.85	-19.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	1.80	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.15¼	- .16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.17¼	- .18¾
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.18¾	- .19¾
Guiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.35	- 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	8.50	- 9.50
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75	- —
spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.65	- 6.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	5.50	- —
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.05	- 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.	lb.	4.65	- —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
West Indian, cs.	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1675-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis)	lb.	.1400-	—
New York	lb.	.1525-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1555-	—
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.75	- —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.08¼	- .08½
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.17	- .17½
syn., bots.	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.33	- .34
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.32	- .33
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	85.00	-310.00
Spanish, bots.	lb.	32.50	-85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	4.75	- —
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	4.65	- —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.55	- .58
Oiticica, liq., dms.	lb.	.15½	- .16
tanks	lb.	.14¼	- .14¾
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.13½	- .13¾
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	3.30	- —
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.00	- —
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.13½	- .14
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F, tanks, East Coast refy.	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	6.85	- 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17	- —
refd., dms.	lb.	.22¼	- .22¾
tanks	lb.	.20¾	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb.	5.60	- 7.50
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	5.85	- 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms.	lb.	3.20	- 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼	- —
ex-whse.	lb.	.14¼	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C	lb.	.163	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars.	lb.	.15¾	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.13½	- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	48.00	-54.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.00
tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- .70
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast	lb.	.1735-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585-	—
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	17.25	-20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	27.50	-31.00

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.12	- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¾	- —
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.16	- .16¼
tanks	lb.	.14½	- —
clarified, dms.	lb.	.15½	- .15¾
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.16¼	- .16½
tanks	lb.	.14¾	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	- 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1775-	.1825
tankcars	lb.	.1600-	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns.	lb.	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	- —
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼	- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.13½	- .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse.	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	1.05	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	- —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl.	gal.	.92	- —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.	gal.	1.02	- —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			

Oil, thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	- 3.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 4.00
tech., white, cns.	lb.	.40	- 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.28¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	- .28¾
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.26¾	- —
domestic mills	lb.	.26¼	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	- .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.00	-17.00
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Java, cns.	lb.	22.50	-40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.51½	- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	52½	- .55
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½	- .58½
80 90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53½	- .56½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	- .59½
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	- .62½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64½	- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.66	- .69½
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	- .73
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .75
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77½	- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- .80
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- .85

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern. cns.	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern. cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	17.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Oleostearine, bbls.	lb.	.10½	- .11
Opium, USP, cns.	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd. USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Islaand, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	- .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher. dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.30	- —.
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2160-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.46	- .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange

OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluenn (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots .....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots .....lb 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134°, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy.....lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works .....lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .20 - .21

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton.37.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls..lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse...lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine bulk .....1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .33 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Japanese hontaka, bgs.....lb. .33 .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop..lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.....lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. .....lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .28 - —
white, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. .....lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. .....lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅜- .07⅝
tanks, refy .....lb. .03⅞- .04¾
cream, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05 - .06¼
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- .07⅞
tanks, refy.....lb. .04⅛- .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- .07⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy .....lb. .05½- .06⅜
snow, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .08⅛- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks, refy .....lb. .06 - .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .07⅜- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05⅞- .06⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .05⅞- .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .07½- .07¾
tanks, refy .....lb. .04⅛- .06½
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles..gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type....gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type .....gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.gal. .17 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .19 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .195 - —
Chicago .....gal. .279 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —
Providence .....gal. .195 —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal..gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex .....gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex .....gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill...gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J .....gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y.....gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd...gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd .....gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .18 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston..gal. .205 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23 - —
Newark .....gal. .195 - —
New York.....gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
310°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.... gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .17 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western..gal. .15 - —
Boston .....gal. .19 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax...gal. .194 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York.....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT
DL = Day Letter
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LEDO OHIO=
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PROCESSING OPERATIONS WON'T WAIT
GET IT FROM PENOLA=
JIM=
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

specify **PENOLA SOLVENTS**
for all three important advantages:

- **IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY**—Penola's multi-location storage facilities assure ready supply for your processing needs.
- **FAST DELIVERY**—your solvents reach you quickly by truck or tank car.
- **QUALITY**—you can rely on the tested purity of Penola Solvents for high efficiency and economical processing.

And Penola's *balanced solvency, controlled evaporation,* and *uniformity* are extra reasons for choosing Penola Solvents. For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your processing operations, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

Penola Oil Company New York • Detroit • Chicago

Penola

o-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb	1.00	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., works	lb	1.00	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.50	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.50	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.15	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.14½	—
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.16½	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb	.18¾	—
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis	lb	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.20½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb lots.	lb	.17	—
smaller lots	lb	1.10	—
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb	1.12	1.17
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb	.39	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb	.41	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	.43	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)		.50	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms. works	lb	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb	27.00	37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib d'ns., dlvd. E	lb	3.60	—
smaller dms., dlvd E	lb	4.00	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.40½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.38½	—
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld.	lb	95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.75½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.76	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb	1.30	—
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb	1.15	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works,	lb	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E	lb	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	3.95	4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.39½	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb	17.75	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb	10.45	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton	43.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton	4.81	4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton	5.21	5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton	5.87	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton	6.87	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton	7.87	—

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.44	.45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.20	.20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb	.14	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	.12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.12½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb	.13½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16½	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb	.29	—
export, dms.	lb	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.19¼	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb	.65	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb	5.00	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.43	.43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.32½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works	lb	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz	4.80	4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb	.83	.86
Mexican, bgs.	lb	.64	.65
Pink root, bls.	lb	4.00	3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo		8.00	8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works	ton	37.00	—
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb	.02¼	.03
Linseed dms	lb	.06	Nom.
Marine, dms.	lb	.04¼	.05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb	.03¾	.04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz	97.00	107.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb	15.60	—
Poke root, bls	lb	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works	lb	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.46	.48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.41	—
10,000-20,000 lb lots, works.	lb	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb	.23	—
Iranian, bgs.	lb	.15	—
Polish, bgs.	lb	.22	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb	No prices.	
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.20	—
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.		3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lb	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb	.22	—
powd. dms	lb	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.17	—
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb	.38½	—
dms., c.l.	lb	.38	—
smaller lots	lb	.39	.42
imp, kgs.	lb	.29	—
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb	.50	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb	.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., kgs.	lb	.36	—
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb	.20	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs		7.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works	lb	.10¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.10½	.11½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb	.10¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.11	.12
export, dms., New York	lb	.12¾	.13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb	.35	—
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton	28.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	32.25	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton	26.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	30.40	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb	.50	.50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms	lb	.41	—
powd., dms	lb	.40½	.41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.45	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.455	—
smaller lots, works	lb	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots	lb	.50	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb	.22½	—
smaller lots	lb	.23	—
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.30	—
l.c.l. works	lb	31	—
Fluoride dms., works	lb	.37	.38
Gluconate, dms.	lb	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms.	lb	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm lots	lb	28½	35
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb	1.90	1.93
Iodide, dms.	lb	1.90	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price.	unit-ton	.17	.1765
July forward	unit-ton	.38	—
Metabisulfite, gran. dms	lb	.20	.21
powd. dms	lb	.25	—
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price	unit-ton	.36	—
July forward	unit-ton	.38	—
59-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price	ton	26.00	—
July forward	ton	27.20	—
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	14.40	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	12.50
USP gran., dms.	lb.	.18	—
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs $1 more.			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb	.30	.32

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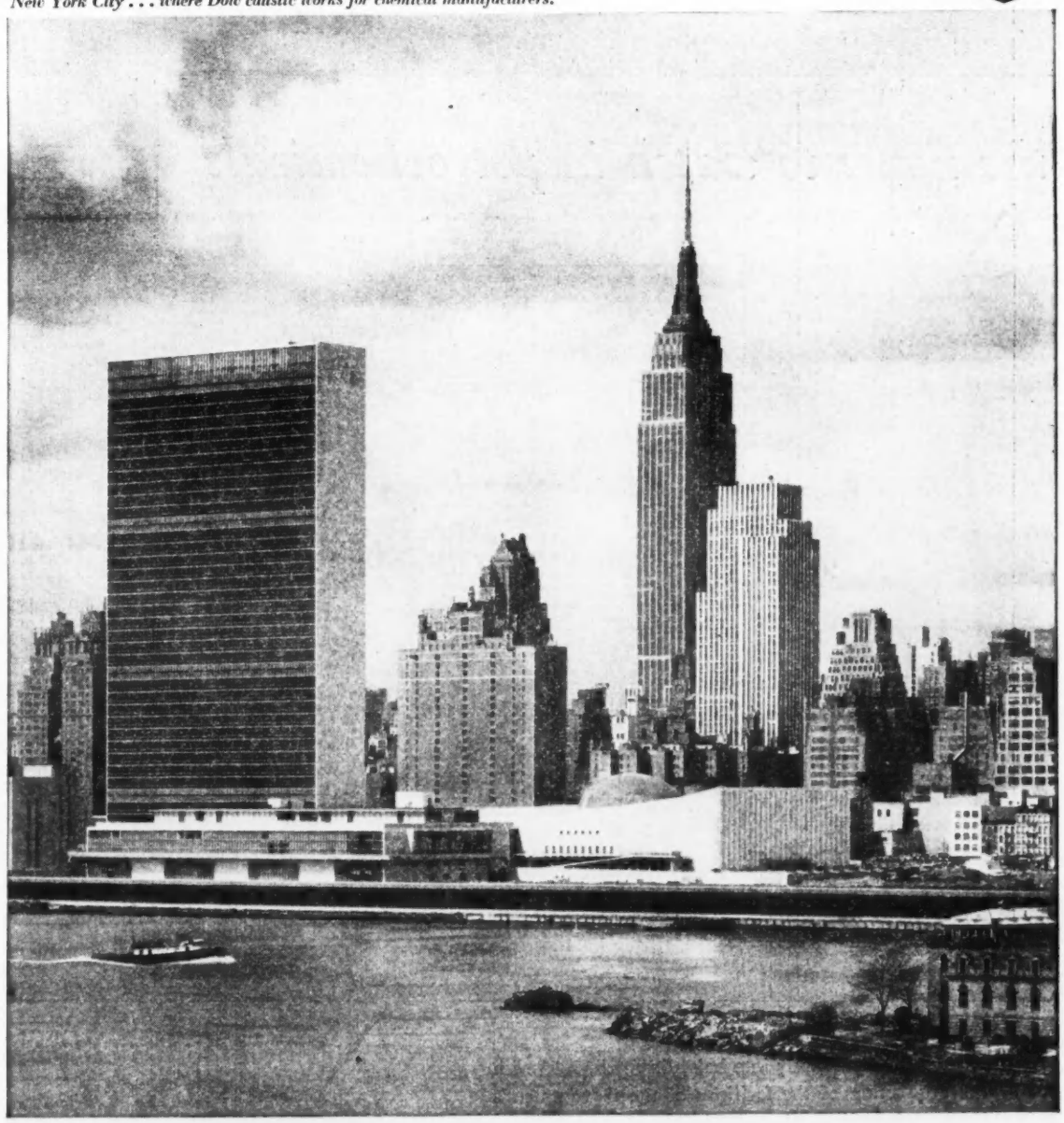

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Potassium Pentaborate—Red, Toluidine Toner

Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.191.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whs .. ton.198.00 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.202.50 • —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 • .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.30 • —
soln, clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100-lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works..100-lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 • —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works..100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60

Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works, lb. .099 • .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E... lb. .701 • .767
Sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII cryst., dms..... lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 • .94
tech., works lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works..... lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 • —
July forward ... ton.14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran, powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .41 • —
smaller lots..... lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. .....gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots. .....gram. .40 • —

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 • —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 • —
Acetate, bots. .....gram .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor ..... gal. .09 • —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more..kilo.55.00 • —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 • —
tanks, same basis lb .07 • —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd.lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. .....lb. .55 • —
blonde, bgs. .....lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs. .....lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04½

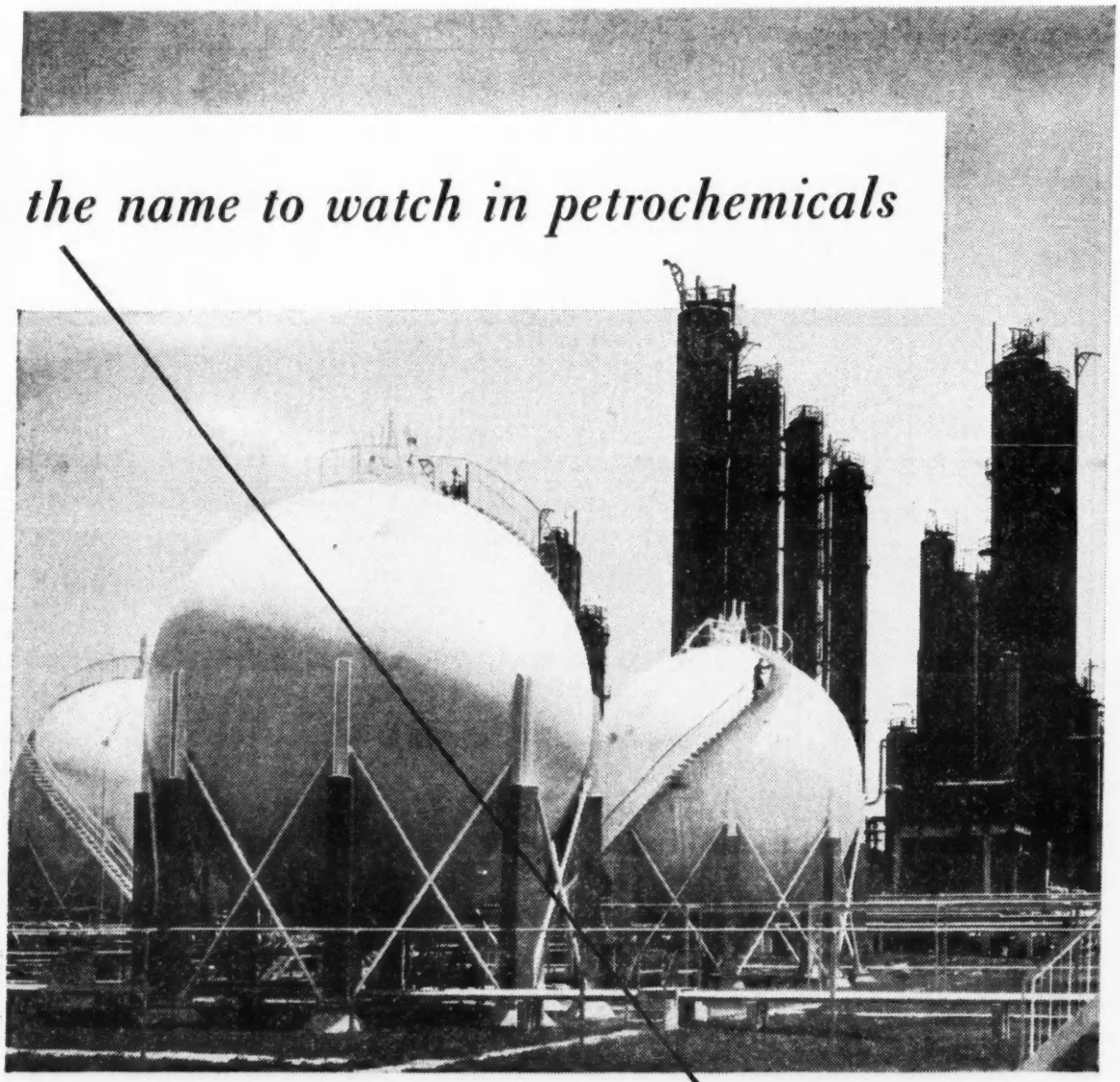
Pumice imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 • —
liq., 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 • 8.85
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works..lb.10.00 • —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 • —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton 3.00 • 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.27 • 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled, dms. works.lb. .13 • —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 • —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
dense, opaque, dms. works, lb. .12 • .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 • —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 • —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 • —
USP, bots. .....lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips ....lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
org., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 • —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 • —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .54 • —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 • —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 • —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 • —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 • —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 • 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 • —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 • —
arylid, deep shades, bbls..lb. 3.60 • —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 • —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 • 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 • —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 • —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 • —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 • 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 • —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 • 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 • 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.82 • 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.02 • —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.65 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 • —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.13 • —
Lithol toner, bbls., works..... lb. .88 • .93
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 • —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Virginia type, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works..lb. 3.60 • —
10,000-lb. lots, works...lb. 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works....lb. 4.24 • —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works....lb. 5.25 • —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .07 • —
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 • —
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 • —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.40 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock..... lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.62 • 1.65
light shades, kgs., works...lb. 1.62 • 1.65



the name to watch in petrochemicals

Petro-tex came actively into being in April, 1955 with the acquisition of the facilities of the Government's Houston butadiene plant. Today, more than 50% expansion of capacity is well along to keep pace with the surging demand for rubber and to provide a surplus for new butadiene applications.

Alertly manned with experienced personnel and constructively at work on new markets, Petro-tex is the name to watch in butane-derived petrochemicals. We will welcome the opportunity to discuss your needs.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

A JOINT ENTERPRISE OF

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY AND FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

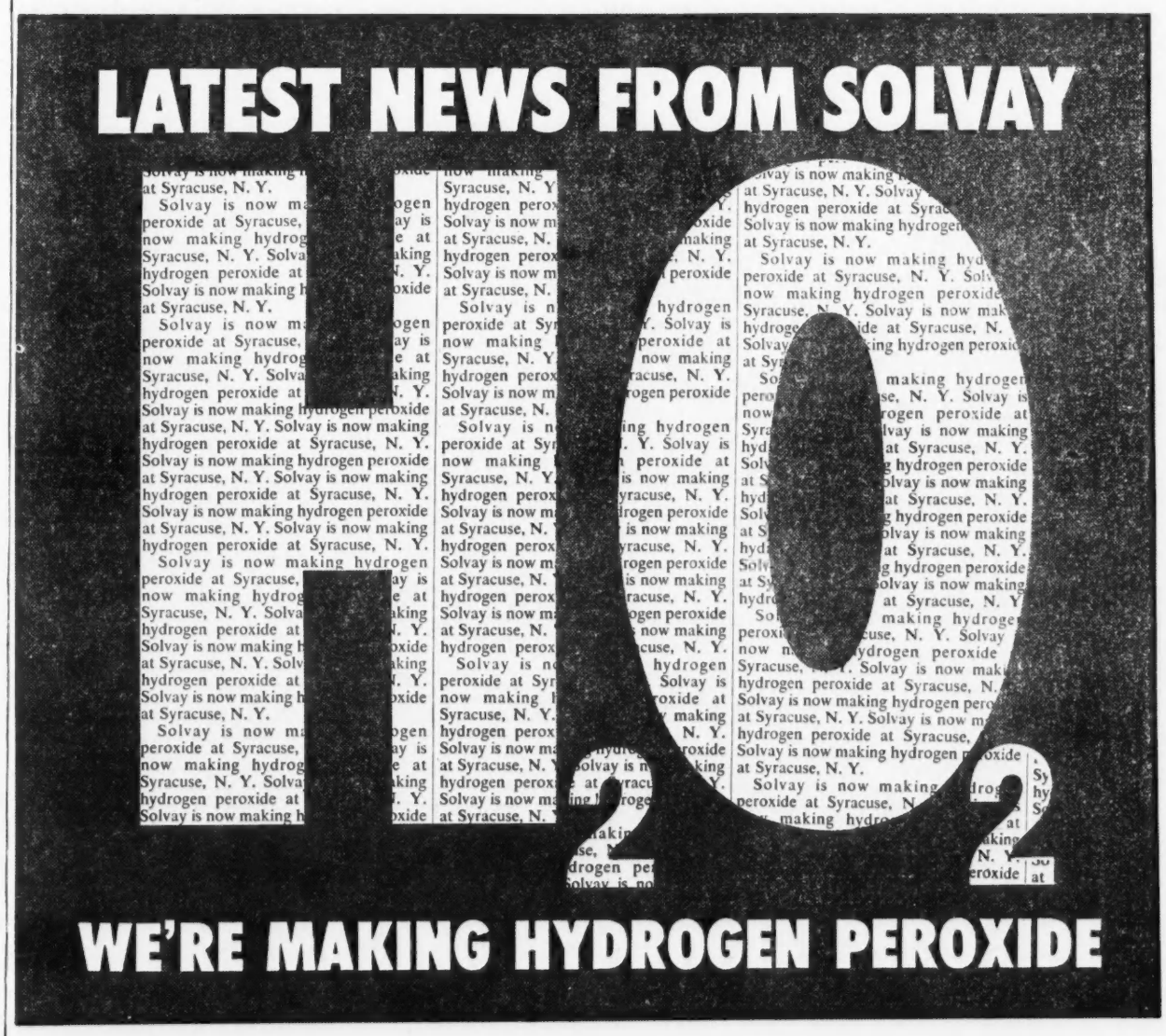
Red, Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan bbls. frt equald ..... lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0350- .0037
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - 40
Reserpine cryst., bots ..... gram. 8.00 - 9.00
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb 15 16
Rhodinol 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls ..... lb 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone fib dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse ton .03 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls lb. .40 - 49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
works lb .77½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ... lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.01 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.19 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .68
powd., fib dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, lmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .38 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ... lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb 14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat ..... lb. .16¾- —
hulled ..... lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian natural ..... lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .64 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .72 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .53 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .51 - —
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .49 - .50
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton. 45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ... Troy oz. .90¼- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .82¼- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .82⅜- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .82¾- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .83 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58½- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
500-oz. lots ..... lb. .60¼- —
250-oz. lots ..... lb. .60¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .55 - —

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works ..... lb. .83 —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. 3.80 4.25
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- 14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works ..... gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lb. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.05 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works .. lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride tech (see Salt).
USP bgs lb 05 .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more works, lb 66 —
smaller lots works lb 70 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb .28 —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .25½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms ..... lb. .29½- .30¼
Sodium citrate USP, powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 —
100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

LATEST NEWS FROM SOLVAY



WE'RE MAKING HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

The news that SOLVAY is producing hydrogen peroxide in a new plant at Syracuse, N. Y. is of threefold importance to users of this product.

1. It provides a new dependable source of supply for material of top quality—SOLVAY quality.

2. It means that hydrogen peroxide can be purchased in mixed carload or mixed truckload lots with other SOLVAY products.

3. It makes available, without obligation, SOLVAY's specialized, industry-wise Technical Service.

Hydrogen peroxide, in addition to its many, well-known bleaching applications in industry, is important in such newer uses as in the manufacture of organic chemicals through epoxidation and hydroxylation reactions.

Put SOLVAY Hydrogen Peroxide to work in your products or processes. Now available in both 35% and 50% grades, you can get it in both drums and tank cars—shipped in carloads or truckloads, straight or mixed, as well as l.c.l. Write for further details on prices, general information and technical data.

AMERICA'S FIRST PRODUCER OF ALKALIES — SOLVAY — 75th YEAR 1881-1956

Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Caustic Potash • Chloroform
Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Soda • Methyl Chloride
Cleaning Compounds • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Diacetate—Sodium-Cinchophen

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works ... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .1430- —
Formate bgs., c.l., works ... lb. 7.60 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms ... lb 3.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms ... lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms ... lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. ... lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works ... lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate)
pea crystals, bgs ... 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00

Sodium hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ... lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Lactate, tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ... ton.135.50 -140.50
sodium metaborate octanydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works, ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .173 - .195
tanks, works ... lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .62 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 5.65 - 7.55
dms., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 6.10 - 8.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd .. lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works ... lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works .. ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ... ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled ... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works ... 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss .. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .1910- .1960
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms .. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd, bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.11.35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .41½- .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms ... lb. 71 74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 ... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 ... 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 ... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.40 - 8.50
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.15 - 7.40
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:32.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .571 - .625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ... lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. .. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.115.00 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ... lb. .53 .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ... lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works ... lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works ... lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E ... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E ... lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs 9.05 —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald. gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Tri-stearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton. 49.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. ..... oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls ..... lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd. super. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .13
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .785 - .795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 1.015 - 1.025
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.177
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .79½ - .80½
Sulfate, dms., works ..... lb. .964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½ - —
ex wnse, N. Y. ..... lb. .08 - .08¾
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat bgs ..... lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works ..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots ..... oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF powd. cns., 10-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd. 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ..... lb. .0855 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms ..... lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms .... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.83 - 3.00
powd., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.63
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton. 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 31.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Sulfur, refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0333 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .015 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton. 132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - 38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 30.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .09 - Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07¼ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07½ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅞ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06⅞ - —
special tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.00 - —
Chicago, bulk ..... unit-ton. 4.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Siamese, top grade bgs., ex whse lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. 47 - 49
l.c.l. same basis gal. 50 - 51
tanks same basis gal. 39 - —
25-28% dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 54 - 56
l.c.l. same basis gal. 57 - 58
tanks, same basis gal. 46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l. same basis gal. 73½ - 74½
tanks, same basis gal. 62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

.....

dioctyl phthalate

.....

dibutyl phthalate

.....

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y

2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works . . . lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works . . . . . lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works . . . . . lb. .37 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd . . . . . lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd . . . . . lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms . . . lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib dms kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb. 72 - —
less tons lots . . . . . lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purit., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs . . . . lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. . . . . lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms . . . . . lb. 2.25 2.35
Iodide, NF dms . . . . . lb. 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous)
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (Straits) . . . . . lb. .99 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . . lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots . . . . . ton.142.50 - —
ton lots . . . . . ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E . . . . . lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Hydride, cns., works . . . . . lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l . . . . . lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. . . . . lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. works . . . . . lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots . . . . . kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots . . . . . kilo 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. . . . . lb 4.25 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol)
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l. same basis . . . . . lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt alld . . . . . lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa . . . . gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist . . . . gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist . . . . . gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. . . . . gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah . . . . gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. . . . . gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y . . . . gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex . . . . gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio . . . . . gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio . . gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo . . . . gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district . gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist . . . . gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md . gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind . . . gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio . . . gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2", tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J . . . . . gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. . . . . gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. . . . . gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich . . . . . gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex . . . . . gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. . . . . gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill . . . . . gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis . . lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks . . . lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs . . . . lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns . . . oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works . . . . . lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis . . . . . lb 40 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .65 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E . . . . . lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E . . . . . lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald . . . . lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .14½- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works . . lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E . . . lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald . . . . . lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E . . . . . lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots . . . . . gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms . . . . . lb. 1.50 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs . . . . lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms, works . . . . . lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.77.00 -78.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.54.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins . . lb. 4.85 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins . . . . . lb. 6.50 - —
whole, tins . . . . . lb. 6.75 - —
Tahiti, cs. . . . . lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots . . . . . lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots . . . lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .20 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works. lb. .11 - —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .26 - —
c.l. works . . . . . lb. .28 - —
tanks works . . . . . lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works . . . . . lb. .30 - —
tanks works . . . . . lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works . . . lb. .23 - —
tanks works . . . . . lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works . . lb. 1.40 - —
1 to 9 dms, works . . . . . lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. 1.38 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. . lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. . . . . lb. .19½- —
tasks, frt. ald . . . . . lb. .16½- —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots . . . . . gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls . . . . lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bois lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs . . . . . lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs . . . . lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs . . . . . lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs . . . lb. .68 - .70
Chilean, bgs . . . . . lb. .70 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .81 - .84
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .83
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .75 - .77
slabs, 100-lb. ctns . . . . lb. .74 - .76
Candelilla, crude, bgs . . . . . lb. .52 - .55
refd., bgs . . . . . lb. .55 - .58
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 - .59
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .60
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .61
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots . lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs . . . . . lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12 - .13
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28¼- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19 - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35 - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs . . . . lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. . . . . lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs . . . . . lb. .77 - .79
tech., bgs . . . . . lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs . . . . . lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs. . . . . lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot . . . . . lb. .67¼- .72¼

White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls . . . . lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. . lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls . . . . . lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls . . . . . lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse . . . . . ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works . . . . ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse . . . . . ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs . . . . . lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs . . . . . lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis . . gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., truckload, works . . lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa . . . . gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district . . gal. .32 - —
Chicago district . . . . gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district . . . . gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah . . . . . gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. . . . . gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . . gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex . . . . . gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio . . . . . gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio . . . . gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo . . . . gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district . gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district . . . gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md . gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind . . . gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O . . . . . gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J . . . . . gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. . . . . gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. . . . . gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. . . . . gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. . . . . gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns . . . . . lb. 2.15 - 2.68
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul . . . lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd . . lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd . . . . . lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd . . . . . lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island . lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome . . lb. 2.10 - —
G pigment, bbls . . . . . lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works . . . . lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd . . . . lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd . . . . . lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works . lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms . . . . . lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works . . . . . lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E . . . . . lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms . . . . . lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms . . lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb.10.60 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .543 - —

Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.18½-	—
Fluoride bbls., works lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.22 -	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb.	.13½-	—
New York lb.	.14 -	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb.	.30 -	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.15½-	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.16½-	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.16¾-	—
French process, comi., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c. higher.		
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms lb.	.42 -	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb.	.29 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.12½-	.14
Stearate tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb.	.39 -	—
lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l. lb.	.40 -	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher		
USP gran dms lb.	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.2530-	—
Undecylenate, dms. lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.63 -	—
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.23 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9.999-lb lots, works, lb.	.04 -	—
smaller lots, works lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9.999-lb lots, works, lb.	.04⅝-	—
500-1999-lb. lots, works, lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb.	.23 -	—
flydride, cns., works lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls, or bgs., works lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.44 -	—
5-ton lots, works, lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb.	.45 -	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.45½-	—
smaller lots, works, lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.59 -	—
5-ton lots, works... lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.60 -	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.60½-	—
smaller lots, works, lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.35½-	—

Phthalic Anhydride

—*Continued from page 5*

pounds of naphthalene were used in making about 19 million pounds of phthalic which was shipped abroad.

"Let us say in passing," he commented, "that this 1955 phthalic windfall certainly will not endure. It now appears that napthalene imports, which have been averaging 100 million pounds per year, will tend in the future to disappear.

"There is presently under construction in Europe and other countries," Mr. Kinsella asserted, "more than 100 million pounds per year additional phthalic anhydride capacity which will require by itself as much napthalene as was imported during 1955."

Phthalic Output Rise Seen

In a detailed discussion of the napthalene situation, E. C. Medcalf, manager of the coaltar chemicals section of American Cyanamid Company, New York, looked for a continued increase in phthalic anhydride production—but at a rate much lower than the phenomenal rise of the past.

Against world productive capacity of some 609,300,000 pounds last year, Mr. Medcalf expected a world phthalic figure of around 748,100,000 pounds in 1956-57.

Of this total, he saw the United States accounting for some 376,000,000 pounds, Europe representing 324,000,000 pounds of capacity and the remaining 48,100,000 pounds in other places.

Noting that the phthalic anhydride market consumers 80 percent of the available naphthalene, Mr. Medcalf felt that the stepped-up demand for napthalene in Europe will probably result in less naphthalene being available for export to the United States.

While there is sufficient naphthalene in coaltar to support foreseeable requirements through 1960, he said, it is doubtful whether the tar industry will expand enough to cope with this increased naphthalene demand.

He pointed out, however, that there are several alternatives to the production of naphthalene from coaltar—via orthoxylene, by way of methyl naphthalenes, or naphthalene output from petroleum. The last-named development he regarded as "more probable."

Benzene Demand This Year

Benzene demand will total about 310 million gallons this year, as against 291.3 million gallons consumed in 1955, it was estimated by Paul Meeske, assistant to the director of purchases of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

"In 1956," Mr. Meeske continued, "production from tar distillers and imports will probably not change much and petroleum and cokeoven producers together should produce an additional 10 million gallons to compensate for their low production rate during the first quarter of 1955.

"We can thus expect another year of balanced supply and demand with imports available to meet such emergencies as steel strikes or other calamities of nature."

In millions of gallons, here's how Mr. Meeske broke down 1955 benzene consumption by end-use:

Styrene	120.0
Phenol	62.7
Nylon	25.0
Dodecylbenzene	22.1
Aniline	16.7
DDT	14.0
Maleic anhydride	9.2
Dichlorobenzene (ortho and para)	6.8
Diphenyls	2.5
Benzene hexachloride	2.3
Monochlorobenzene*	2.0
Nitrobenzene (other than aniline)	2.0
Miscellaneous	6.0
	291.3

*Other than phenol, aniline, DDT and diphenyl oxide.

Phenol Capacity in 1958

Present US phenol capacity of 650 million pounds will be absorbed by 1958 and should hover in the range of 700 million pounds, it was forecast by James H. Lum, development director of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Lum saw tricresyl phosphate consumption hitting the 70-million-pound-per-year mark by 1975, against actual requirements of some 30 million pounds annually in 1955.

Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, declared that differences of opinion among the American people—for instance, between labor and management—are not over objectives, but mainly over the methods of attainment.

He felt that no basic understanding would come about until labor and management take a good look at the real goals "and reach agreement to stop fighting over the side issues and approach these problems with honesty, sincerity and—insofar as is possible—unselfishness."

Rohm & Haas Relocates In San Francisco, Atlanta

Removal of its San Francisco office to the Pacific Mutual Building, 600 California Street, has been announced by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

The company also has moved its Atlanta office to a new location at 1428 West Peachtree Street, N.W. Customers for textile chemicals will be served from this office by A. K. Haynes and L. C. Harmon, jr., and plastics customers by R. W. Kruse.

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Public Relations of Labor

Unmistakable emphasis has been laid upon the need for regulation of labor discussed on this page four weeks ago on several recent occasions. The violence in the Westinghouse strike, the boycotting of Florida fruit juices in California, and the decreeing by the Supreme Court of the United States that a state has no authority to deal with labor troubles covered by the Taft-Hartley act are examples which have been widely publicized. One angle of the problem got a deal of illuminating consideration at the meeting of the antitrust law section of the New York State Bar Association (see page 7). That, however, was not the most important aspect. The problem is not wholly one of employment relations; but is one of labor's relations with the public.

The regulative need is not so much for what is widely called the monopolistic practices or potentialities of "Big Labor" as it is for the actual autocracy and scofflawry of labor in such relations as the restraining, even suppressing, of essential public service in foods, fuels, and other necessities. The solution of the problem may lie in part in the direction of antitrust policy; but that is so vague, confusing, and incongruous in its statutory expression that the promise of effective relief in that direction is very slim.

The same conclusion must be drawn with reference to the effective handling of the problem by way of regulation of employment relations. In fact, very little good can be expected to result from any federal attempt to deal with what, in matters of public relations and consequent public welfare, are problems primarily and almost wholly of local concern. It must be attacked locally, not as a combination in restraint of trade or competition or anything else, even the right of an individual to free choice of employment, but as a hazard to public safety and convenience through disregard for the basic tenets of law and order.

With respect of the need for regulation in various areas of labor activities, as it is with respect of business practices, the matter is not one of dealing with labor bigness but one of dealing with labor badness. Again as in business, the two are not the same, although badness is worsened when backed by bigness. Both big business and big labor can do much to eliminate badness from their respective areas of internal affairs and external effects. One good legislative step at all levels would be the defining of their responsibilities and duties in such respects.

In matters of public relations business and labor should be regulated alike. That calls for more than an antitrust law approach. It has been approached in certain business areas by way of such statutes as the food, drug and cosmetic law and the Federal Trade Commission law's provisions relating to advertising. There is need for similar regulation of labor; although the task of getting it to live up to standards of public service would be practicably impossible. It can, however, be obliged to refrain from practices that are unfair to the public, as well as those now defined, at least in part on the side of labor, as unfair labor practices. That definition should be extended over all areas where such unfairness now exists, even though it be but sporadically manifested, its extension is primarily, but not wholly, a matter of law, especially at local levels. The imperative need, as it is with all laws, is for effective enforcement. Much good could be done along that line by means of existing laws were it not for the apparent fact that their enforcement has dwindled substantially since the initiation of labor relations laws. Things were different both in state and in local actions in the days of the Homestead and Chicago strikes. The public has gone soft since those days. Of course, its elected representatives have followed suit.

Monopoly has little to do with the case. The need is for recognition of what is wrong and for public insistence upon its effective remedying by way of laws which are not full of stumbling-blocks for enforcement and loopholes for evasion—laws to which cannot be applied the pertinent definition by Macklin:—"The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science that smiles in yer face while it picks yer pocket; and the glorious uncertainty of it is of mair use to the professors than the justice of it."

In terms of constitutional authority for the congress, production may not be a part of commerce. In a statutory sense, the labor of a human being may not be an article of commerce, even though there is a wide common practice of trading in athletic labor. But, the behavior of human beings in whatsoever setting is in every respect a matter of public concern and for public regulation.

Investments for the Soil Bank

There is very little predicting by qualified economists with reference to what would be the actual results in any particular respect or on the whole of governmental adoption and application of the proposed idling of acreage officially deemed unnecessary for purposes of certain production and the paying of rather generous interest on land thus deposited in a soil bank. Naturally there is much voicing of approval of the soil bank plan by farmers who would be featherbedded by it and on the part of politicians whose sole agricultural interest is in the size and nature of the farm vote; most of whom could not tell wheat from oats in the field or steer a tractor straight for fifty yards.

Doubts and misgivings are being expressed, even in basically favorable agricultural circles. One newly advanced question has to do with what will be the effects of the inevitable weediness of the idled acres by way of the dispersion of seeds over adjacent cultivated areas. There is but limited expection, apparently, that the owners of the potential weed patches will effectively devote manpower or herbicidal treatment to them unless compelled to do so by federal regulation and, some say, compensated from federal funds.

A question is occasionally raised as to who should invest whatever may be needed in that connection. When that question is heard by an economist not individually affected by the operations of the plan, the idea of investment takes root in his thinking and he is inclined to give thought to the possibilities of investing the resources deposited in the soil bank in the production of wholly new crops. If he has been keeping in touch with developments in that direction, his thoughts turn to the potentialities of the castor bean. He knows that production of that oil seed was successfully introduced into this country several years ago through industrial and chemurgic initiative. But, he also knows that, although suggestions in that connection got very little attention here, the economic value of that plant has been increased, at least potentially, by studies in India on its use as a material for the production of paper pulp.

Those who have kept in touch with progress in the castor bean study know also that movements have been started in Japan and in Brazil to promote the use of the bean as a raw material for the production of a synthetic fiber. One such project in Brazil, based on the use of patents belonging to an Italian firm, is being financed by the Bank of London and South America. The step could be financed in the United States by way of the soil bank.

Lessons in Antitrust Law

From standpoints of both national economy and justice, there is much for private enterprise to learn from the recently concluded settlement by consent of two important widely significant federal actions under the antitrust laws. The effects of those consent decrees can be as beneficial for business as they clearly will be for the public. That benefit applies as well to the corporations with which the settlements were made.

It cannot readily be known to what extent the settlement of the telephone case and that of the business machine case set aside the ancient pronouncement that ignorance of the law does not excuse or justify violation thereof. It is clearly to be concluded that evidence of deliberate intent to violate the antitrust law was not substantial in either case. It must be assumed that the Department of Justice was influenced in goodly part by conviction that adequate cognizance of applicable ramifications of the antitrust laws cannot be expected on the part of even those most broadly and deeply trained in specialized legal practice. The confusion plainly apparent in the language of the several members of that statutory group testifies to that impossibility. Likewise, still more impressively, do the contradictions that stand out in the findings of the various courts—and even of the same courts—which have dealt with cases under those laws over the past six decades.

Other, similar cases are pending with the Department of Justice. Similar settlements are reported to be in progress in some of particular importance. There is more than a little conjecturing in those, as well as other, instances of settlement by consent on the extent of the influence on the respondents of the cost of having the involved issues determined by way of customary juridical procedure. There is also the matter of reaction in public sentiment to the publicity attending such procedures.

All in all, consent settlement of antitrust litigation under present conditions is good. To learn the extent to which the recent settlements may be directly or indirectly good for them, all business concerns whose operations involve the utilization or other application of patents should have their counsels study the decrees and all available official comment thereon and construct a policy adequately reflecting all that thus will be learned.

Washington Talks It Over

Outlook for Employment Appears to Be on the Bright Side, At Least for the Next Three Months Ahead

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The outlook for employment, at least for the next three months ahead, is generally described as optimistic by most employers who have been contacted by the local public employment offices of the country. The Department of Labor says that while the survey showed some rise in unemployment over the turn of the year due to normal winter season influences and scattered layoffs in some durable goods lines, employers in two-thirds of the 1949 major labor market areas anticipated job gains by mid-March.

Increases between January and March in most durable goods industries, except autos, were expected to contribute to the rise. Primary impetus for an overall rise in hard goods employment was expected to come from the expanding aircraft industry. Employment increases were expected by employers in electrical machinery and equipment, farm machinery, service and household machinery, and, to a smaller extent, in shipbuilding and ordnance.

Job gains also were looked for in apparel, textile, shoe, and chemical centers. The usual spring pickup in trade and construction was expected to pace the rise in non-manufacturing industries over the next few months. With Easter coming early this year, employers looked for increases in store payrolls by mid-March.

Drug Business Holding Up

The business of retailing drugs and other items normally associated with the corner drug store has kept pace pretty in the percentage increase in the volume of sales between 1948 and 1954.

Preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census on retail trade, gathered in the 1954 census of business, now becoming available, show that the number of drug stores and proprietary stores increased by 226 establishments from 1948 to 1954 to a total of 55,990. These stores did a total business of $5,243,530,000 in 1954 or 31 percent more than in 1948. Their share of total retail trade remained the same at 3.1 percent for the two periods.

The automotive group and gasoline service stations reported the largest percentage change in sales between 1948 and 1954. The automotive group reported 1954 sales were 48 percent over those of 1948 and amounted to 17.6 percent of all retail sales. The gasoline stations reported an increase of 66 percent in sales over 1948 and 6.4 percent of the total retail trade.

Combination Mail

Business concerns which would like to enclose a message or letter inside a package or publication can do so now. The Post Office Department has just given its approval to this "combination" mail service as a permanent postal service after a sixty-day trial period that produced nothing but favorable responses.

Combination mail enables the user of the new service to indicate the presence of the letter or message inside the package and pay the appropriate postage on it plus the postage for the package itself. Letters or other single pieces of either first or third-class mail may be placed inside fourth-class parcels or inside copies of publications mailed under second-class mail entry.

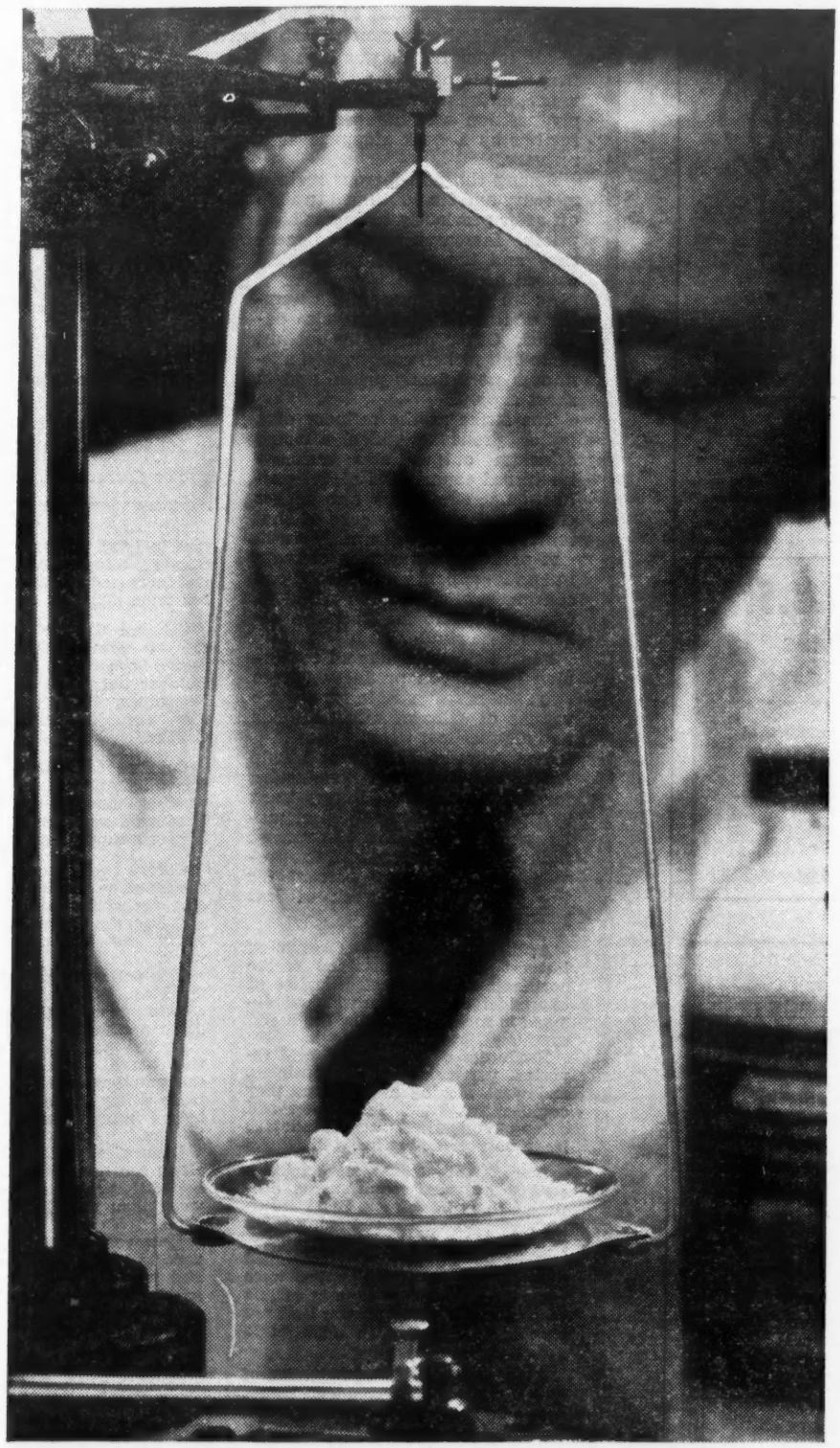
The advertising agencies should be able to come up with a lot of new ideas for bringing buyers and sellers together with this new service.

Plastic Fruit Covers

Both the plastics industry and the fruit growers will be interested in knowing how this experiment turns out:—

An Eastern Cape (South Africa) manufacturing firm, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service, has created a machine for coating citrus fruit with a film of plastic. The coating is supposed to preserve the fruit for six months, eliminating the need for refrigerated space, pre-cooling plants, and special railway trucks. It is claimed that the plastic will not affect the taste or condition of the fruit.

The first shipment of plastic-coated citrus from South Africa will leave for overseas markets sometime during the coming citrus season.



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Heavy Chemicals

Potassium chloride testing 99.3 percent was increased on spot last week, but producers announced that earlier prevailing contract prices for both 99.3 percent and 99.9 percent chloride would continue until the end of the current potash contract season, June 1. Refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide was boosted February 1. Selenium metal remained firm after the previous week's advance, and the already poor supply position was hampered even further by a work stoppage at a refinery.

Among the non-ferrous metals, mercury and tin continued to slide off after previously selling at high prices. Increased stocks of mercury and hand-to-mouth buying caused declines.

As tin prices decreased, a number of the tin chemicals also declined. Other nonferrous metals, including nickel, copper, and aluminum were firmly priced and in short supply.

The strike at the refinery of a major producer which affected selenium output also seriously hampered copper and nickel production. The plant also makes copper sulfate, but stocks of that material were not currently short.

A producer announced changes in pricing policy for truckload consumers of chlorine in cylinders. Otherwise, chlorine and the alkalies were stable.

Record steel output and continuing high rayon production were two factors responsible for a large volume of sales of mineral acids and alkalies last week.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 28 at 99.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 100.3 percent for the previous week and 94.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Consuming interest was well sustained in the northeast and midwest. Supplies of byproduct acid far outweighed demand in some areas of the south and southwest, however.

Producers of water-white acid reported particularly good business, and were moving as much as they could make. Steel fabrication and other applications accounted for large volume deliveries.

Acid, Nitric—Government takings against contract requirements continued in good volume. Steel industry was also well sustained, as was demand for nitration of organics.

Contract quotations continued firm and unchanged. Supplies were reported on the tight side in certain locales, but generally it was believed that there was enough material to go around.

Acid, Phosphoric — Production of phosphoric acid remained heavy, owing to heavy demand from fertilizer, food and related industries.

Supplies were plentiful for current needs. Prices continued without change, and were expected to hold steady through the first quarter.

Acid, Sulfuric—Heavy steel, rayon, pigment, alcohol and petroleum accounted for heavy shipments of acid to consumers. Demand continued strong all through the end use pattern.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,406,000 tons, or 97.7 percent of capacity, compared with actual production of 2,472,000 tons the previous week, and 2,070,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1955.

The week of January 23, 1956, saw another all-time record for weekly output of steel, as the industry operated at 100.4 percent of theoretical 1956 capacity.

Aluminum Chloride — Anhydrous production rose to 3,325 tons in November from 3,070 tons in October, and 2,819 tons in November, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census.

Liquid and crystal (32 degrees Be) output was 1,315 tons in November, 1,130 tons in October, and 949 tons in November, 1954.

Stocks of anhydrous November 30 rose to 1,551 tons from 1,480 tons in October. Supplies of liquid and crystal increased to 569 tons in November from 425 tons in October.

Calcium Carbide — Production of calcium carbide in November was a record 80,686 tons, as compared with October output of 76,033 tons and November, 1954, output of 58,857 tons, according to the Bureau of Census.

Calcium Chloride — Reordering for highway de-icing and cold weather concrete continued strong. Producers reported a close balance between supply and demand.

Chlorine—A producer announced a change in truckload pricing policies for states east and north of, and including Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, effective last week.

The policy change stated that the truckload price would apply to accounts consuming 75,000 pounds or more per year.

In the past, the truckload price was based on a minimum yearly consumption of 55,000 pounds. The price policy change was necessitated by an increase in the cost of containers.

Otherwise, prices held firm all along the line. There was a general belief that supplies were easier last week than they had been for some time.

However, there were continued reports of shortages of local origin, and producers in some areas were said to be scrambling to fill incoming orders.

Consumption in the manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons, textiles and other applications kept demand at a high pitch. It was felt that recently increased production capacity in some areas had been responsible for the slight easing of supply.

Copper Sulfate—The walkout at the works of a producer affected production of copper sulfate, copper, nickel and selenium products. The strike was said to have taken a good portion of production out of the market.

Although copper sulfate supplies were in good balance, it was feared that should the strike be of a long duration, supplies could again become short.

Agricultural demand was lacking. Industrial inquiry, however, held to all-time high levels.

Lime—Demand for chemical lime continued to exceed supply. The oversold condition did not seem as pronounced as in past months. Producers expected to operate at capacity for the remainder of the first quarter.

Railroad car supply was said to have improved. The improvement was thought partly due to reduction in movement of seasonal items such as agricultural materials and cement.

Magnesite—Inquiry for all grades was strong. One producer reported sold up production. Chemical grade calcined magnesite was unchanged

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium chloride, 99.3%, $1 per ton.
Silver, ¼c. per oz.
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.2c. per lb.
Oxide, 4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1¾c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tin, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
101.20	101.16	101.30	98.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

Heavy Chemicals

at $82.50 per ton, bags, carlots, works ,freight equalized.

Dead-burnt standard grain magnesite was priced at $40 per ton, bulk, carlots, Chawelah, Washington.

Nickel Salts — Primary market prices for nickel salts continued firm and unchanged. Resale prices were considerably higher, due to the prevailing shortage.

Potash, Caustic — Consuming demand remained good for solid and liquid caustic. Soapers kept up steady inquiry. Supplies were ample for current needs.

Producers expected current prices to hold for the remainder of the first quarter. Regular 88-92 percent flake was priced at $9.15 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $10.20 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Solid 88-92 percent caustic was listed unchanged at $8.70 per cwt., same basis in carlots, and $9.75, less carlots. Liquid 45 percent quoted at $3.70 per cwt. in tankcars, $4.25 per cwt. in drums, carlots, and $5.05 per cwt., less carlots, f.o.b. works.

Potassium Carbonate — Interest shown by the television tube industry over the past few months continued to hold to a high level. Prices were expected to hold for the rest of the quarter.

Potassium Chloride — Industrial grade 99.3 percent was increased $1 per ton on spot effective February 1. The increase did not affect contract quotations, which will continue in effect until June 1. Spot price was newly quoted at $26 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N.M.

Recently, a producer announced increases on both spot and contract for 99.9 percent chloride. However, it was announced last week that only the spot price had advanced, and that contract quotations would continue at the old level until June 1.

Potassium chloride, 99.9 percent, was quoted at $28 per ton, spot, carlots, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N.M., and $27 per ton, contract.

Soda Ash — Consuming demand was active for withdrawals against contracts. Glass industry for dense ash was well maintained. Light ash sales were favorably affected by strong inquiry from the aluminum and phosphate industries.

Soda, Caustic—Rayon production continued to run well above 1954 levels, accounting for large volume consumption of liquid caustic. Dry caustic was in short supply in some instances, and export prices were firmly maintained.

Sodium Sulfate—Saltcake stocks in November showed an increase over October levels, according to the Bureau of Census.

Stocks on hand November 30 increased to 67,499 tons from 62,559 tons in October. Heavier rayon and Mannheim output was said to be chiefly responsible for the increase.

Sulfur Dioxide — A producer increased prices for refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide effective February 1. Cylinders weighing 150 pounds were increased to 30c. per pound. A 26c. per pound price was established for 2,000-pound cylinders.

Tin Salts — Lower tin dropped potassium stannate to 70.1c. to 76.7c. per pound; sodium stannate, 57.1c. to 62.5c.; stannic chloride, 78.5c. to 79.5c., oxide, $1.015 to $1.025; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 90.9c. to $1.177; hydrous, crystals, 79½c. to 80c., and sulfate, 96.4c. to 98.4c.

Zinc Sulfate—The trade felt last week that the increase in price scheduled for March 1, announced by a producer last week, would be met by other producers.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Primary metal was still hard to come by in some areas, although production continued at a record-breaking pace. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Copper—A strike at the works of a major producer kept valuable supplies from reaching the market. The walkout served to aggravate an already serious supply position for primary metal.

Domestic copper was pegged at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelter prices continued from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound higher.

The American market continued to be caught in the squeeze of higher foreign prices, and fear of a falling off in domestic consumption due to substitution of other metals for copper should prices here go much higher.

Mercury — Metal continued to ease, and was quoted at $271 to $275 per 76-pound flask, spot, as to quantity.

Silver—Bullion recovered half of the previous weeks loss, and closed Friday at 90¼c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—Metal continued to slide off last week, and closed at 99c. per pound, spot, for Straits metal.

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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

February, 1956

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

WYANDOTTE CUTS HALANE PRICES 20 PERCENT

The rapidly growing demand for Halane-based dry bleaches, in both the home and the commercial laundry fields, has made possible new production economies enabling us to announce a further reduction in Halane prices.

Therefore, effected January 15, 1956, Wyandotte Halane prices were reduced 10¢ per pound, in both carload and l.c.l. quantities.

This new, lower price schedule is expected to stimulate the use of Halane in many industrial fields.

PLURONIC L62 ELIMINATES STARCH-CASEIN INCOMPATIBILITY IN PAPER COATINGS

The Pluronics*—Wyandotte's unique series of 100%-active surface active agents—offer paper manufacturers better results in an increasing number of applications.

For example, Pluronic L62 is now in commercial use as a stabilizer for styrene-butadiene latices in paper coatings. Used as a latex stabilizer with starch adhesives, L62 replaces casein . . . and starch-casein incompatibility is eliminated. Used at a concentration of from 1% to 3%—based on the weight of the latex—Pluronic L62 offers the following advantages:

L62 is a liquid product which can be added directly to the emulsion through proportioning equipment . . . providing a simple means for handling.

The addition of L62 as a stabilizer does not increase the viscosity of the dispersion.

With reasonably good agitation, dispersions containing L62 do not break down upon heating to as high as 160° F.

The presence of L62 in the dispersion as a stabilizer gives increased spreading and leveling effects.

Concentrations as high as 3% of L62, based on the weight of the latex, will not increase the water sensitivity of the coatings.

The presence of L62 in the dispersion acts as a foam depressant.

For laboratory samples of Pluronic L62—and technical data on the physical and surface-active properties of the Pluronics—write us on your company letterhead.

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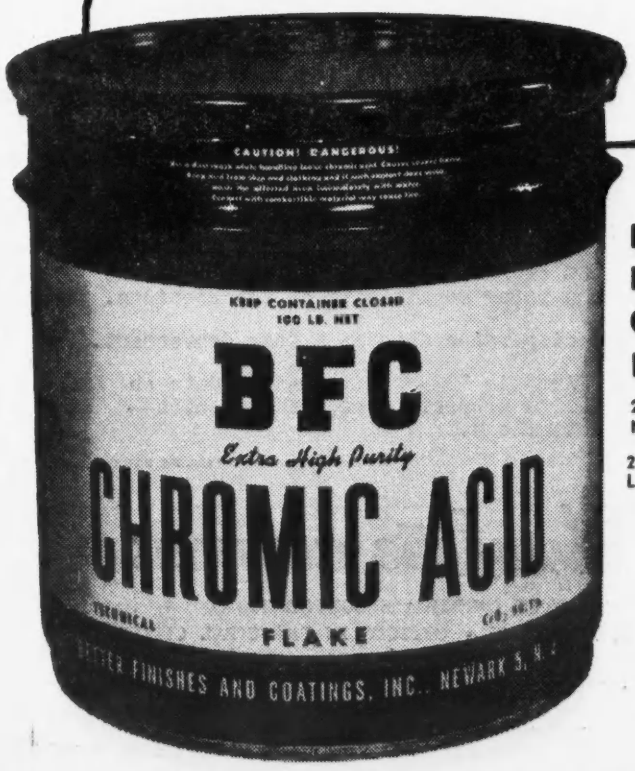
Making good Chromic Acid isn't a great scientific achievement. Giving good service isn't either. But if you use Chromic Acid in your business, both are important. And a lot of nice folks seem to want it that way, judging by the orders we receive.

Could be you'd be happy doing business with us, too. Why not send us an order when you need Chromic Acid?



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AEC Announces Regulations On Special Nuclear Materials

Atomic Energy Commission last week issued regulations governing possession and use of special nuclear material in the civilian atomic energy industry. Special nuclear materials referred to are plutonium, uranium 233, and uranium enriched in the isotope 233, or the isotope 235, and any other material which the commission may determine to be special nuclear material.

Title to such materials is to rest in the AEC at all times, and such materials may be possessed and used only under license. The regulation becomes effective March 4.

As the private atomic energy industry develops, it is expected that special nuclear material will be used to fuel privately owned research and power reactors; in various irradiation experiments in engineering test reactors; to produce a variety of radioisotopes for use in agriculture, medicine, industry, and the physical sciences; and for research and development.

HEW Special Assistant, Division Directors Named

Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall has been named special assistant for health and medical affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Dr. Coggeshall, dean of the University of Chicago division of biological sciences, succeeds Dr. Chester S. Keefer of Boston, who resigned August 1.

Dr. Roderick Murray has been appointed director of the division of biologic standards, succeeding Dr. Carl L. Larson, who has been acting director since the division was established. Dr. Murray was formerly deputy director.

HEW also announced that James C. Pearson, chief of the Atlanta district of the Food and Drug Administration, has been appointed director of the division of federal-state relations in FDA's Washington headquarters.

USDA to Sell Commodities

Department of Agriculture last week announced that its February list of commodities for sale would again include linseed oil, tung oil, peanuts, soybeans, flaxseed, grain sorghums, gum rosin and gum turpentine, and nonfat dry milk solids. Terms of sale of the products are unchanged from those which applied during January.

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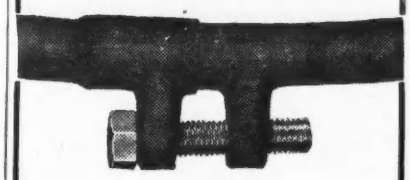

Tests have shown that in the majority of cases failure of 17H drums to meet the drop test is due to leakage at the small gap between the ends of the locking rings.

We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums, **Samples on request.**

This is another development by DRUM PARTS, INC., manufacturers of locking rings exclusively and originators of DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

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Gen'l Mills Picks Hildebrand As Products Control Director

Dr. Frank C. Hildebrand has been appointed director of products control for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Hildebrand succeeds G. Cullen Thomas, vice-president.

Dr. Hildebrand joined the department in 1943 and served as its technical director from 1949 until 1952. From 1935 until 1943, he was a chemist with the company's research laboratories. He has also served as administrative assistant to the president.

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6116

Corning Glass Establishes New Refractories Division

Establishment of a refractories division as a new operating unit of Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., has been announced.

The new division will consolidate the development, manufacture and sale of conventional refractories, special high temperature refractories and Corning "Glascast Mold" material for precision casting of metal alloys.

Edward C. Leibig, formerly manager of the market development department in the technical products division, has been appointed general manager of the new division. R. Karl Smith will continue as manager of the refractories plant and J. Donald Pisula will be manager of the refractories sales department.

Calspray Names McVickar

Dr. Malcolm H. McVickar has been appointed chief agronomist for the California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif. Dr. McVickar was formerly chief of the agronomic education division of the National Plant Food Institute.

Pitts. Coke Creates

—*Continued from page 4*

customers. Sales assignments will be as follows:—

New England, Richard J. Murphy; New York City, Harold W. Dudley; New York, Edward H. Winkleman; New Jersey, Thomas H. Boyd; Philadelphia, Walter H. Daub; jr.; Pittsburgh, Raymond M. Wolber; Cleveland, Edison H. Shaw; Chicago, James F. Hall, jr., and Los Angeles, William F. Saunders.

Lawrence U. Holden, jr. and William R. Blackstock have been transferred from the field sales force to the staff of the expanded product development group and will be based at the company's home office in Pittsburgh, Pa.

How our **sodium sulfides** help you

avoid iron pickup

Take a tip from leather tanners who have used our *sodium sulfide* and sodium sulfhydrate for 18 years.

Low iron is a "must" in processing leather. Iron contamination causes blue blotches on the hides.

Here's what we do to keep iron at a minimum in sodium sulfide and sodium sulfhydrate:

1. We use only our own caustic soda to produce these sulfides. This gives us full control of their composition.
2. We never re-use sulfide drums. Every shipment comes to you in brand new containers.
3. All drums are lacquer-lined.
4. Six sturdy lugs hold the drum lid on tight in transit and storage. (They're handy for re-sealing the drum, too.)
5. We individually lacquer each drum lid, to make an airtight seal that keeps the product at full strength until you are ready to use it.

The strong, clean flakes dissolve right into process, even without stirring. No waiting; no decanting.

Perhaps you've gathered by now that sodium sulfides, at Hooker, are a specialty of the house. You're right. And that's why you stand to get maximum satisfaction with ours.

Sodium sulfide (Na_2S). The flake form is shipped in 90-lb. and 350-lb. drums. Solid form comes in 625-lb. drums.

Sodium sulfhydrate (NaSH). Shipped in 90-lb. and 350-lb. drums.

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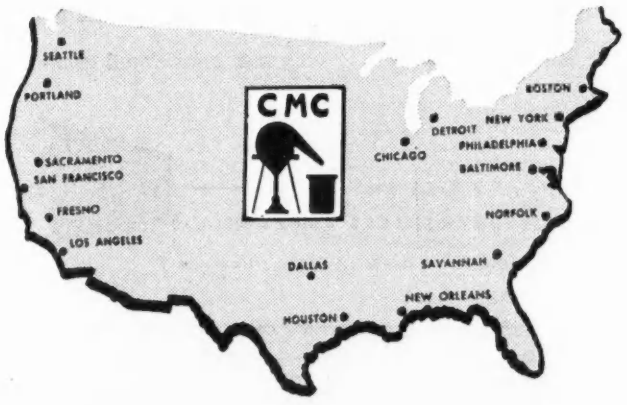

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Obituaries

Henry F. Copeland

Henry F. Copeland, director of special accounts for L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, died January 26 in that city. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Copeland was credited with the introduction of mineral oil as a cosmetic ingredient for the prevention of rancidity. He had been with Sonneborn for some fifty years.

Albert Walter

Albert Walter, retired chairman of the board of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, died January 28 in Miami, Fla. He had been with Stauffer more than forty years.

In 1906, Mr. Walter began his career with Stauffer as a mining engineer. In 1912, he became eastern division manager. He was named general manager in 1934, president in 1942, and chairman in 1945. He retired in 1946.

Horatio M. Adams, retired vice-president and one of the founders of American Chicle Company, died January 27 in Somerville, N. J. He was 102 years old.

Alexander S. Brown, in charge of product engineering at Linde Air Products Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died January 30 in Short Hills, N. J. He was forty-nine years old.

Edward E. Conroy, director of security for American Cyanamid Company, New York, and former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, died February 1 in Forest Hills, N. Y. He was sixty years old.

Edward J. David, retired division superintendent of the Perth Amboy, N. J., copper works of International Copper Company, died January 26 in Staten Island, N. Y. He was seventy years old.

James F. Kurfees, sr., founder and chairman of Kurfees Paint Company, Louisville, Ky., died January 29 in that city. He was eighty-nine years old.

James W. Maples, former president of Nassau Laboratories, Hackensack, N. J., died January 29 in Teaneck, N. J. He was eighty-one years old.

Henry Menjou, former executive with Standard Oil Company (New York), died January 28 in Sawtell, Calif. He was seventy-four years old.

John Swanson, a plastics engineer, and most recently with Hatfield Wire Company, Hillside, N. J., died January 27 in Roselle Park, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

John Watson Teter, director of catalysis research for Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., at Chicago, died January 27 in that city. He was forty-eight years old.

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Castor Beans World Output 541,000 Tons Last Year

The Foreign Agricultural Service last week estimated world production of castor beans during 1955 at 541,000 tons, compared with the 1954 estimate now revised to 545,000 tons and the 1953 record output of 571,000 tons.

The unusual feature of the 1955 crop is that while production increased somewhat in the major producing areas of the world, Brazil and India, the increase was not enough to offset the decline in many of the minor producing countries.

The preliminary official estimate of Brazil's 1955 crop is 194,900 tons or 4 percent more than the 1954 crop of 187,260 tons. Interest in castor reportedly has been declining in Sao Paulo as cotton and cereals are more profitable. However, production appears to have increased in the northeastern states.

Production of the pure crop of castor beans in India last year is reported officially at 125,440 tons, only slightly larger than the fairly constant outturn of the previous four years, but 12 percent less than the crop of 1950.

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 3,000 lbs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.

Ammonium nitrate, 60 tons, inv. 60, Feb. 20, Contracting Officer, Donaldson AFB, S. C.

Cadmium oxide, 2,500 lbs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.

Chromic acid, 15,000 lbs., San Diego, Calif., inv. 155 (1) 784, Feb. 14, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Citric acid, 10 lbs., inv. 171, Feb. 8, Ladd AFB, APO-731, Seattle, Wash.

DDT, 5,000 gals., inv. 171, Feb. 8, Ladd AFB, APO-731, Seattle, Wash.

Fertilizer, 45 tons commercial mixed, 10 tons superphosphate, 10 tons nitrate of soda, 5 tons muriate of potash, inv. 25-3281, Feb. 7, Justice-Prisons, Fed. Correctional Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Paints, 220 gals. quick dry enamel, 550 gals. lacquer thinner, 8 gals varnish, 70 gals. cellulose thinner, 500 gals. lacquer, 20 gals. aluminum paint, 40 gals. acid proof paint, inv. 72, Feb. 7, Contracting Officer, Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pa.; 2,956 1-gal. cans black acid proof paint, inv. ENG-184-C-362, Feb. 8, Corps of Engnrs., Chicago Procurement Office, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.; 4,200 gals. deck paint, inv. 10998-P1, Feb. 9, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept. 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; 212 gals. red lead base paint, inv. RIT-71439-R, Feb. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C. 300 gals. interior, oil, flat paint, 20 gals. instant dry metal coat paint, 100 gals. interior oil paint, 2 lbs. umber, burnt dry pigment color, 200 gals. interior, non-yellowing, oil base, gloss finish enamel, inv. 101, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; 190 gals. lusterless, air drying and baking syn. enamel, 700 gals. air drying, semi-gloss, syn. enamel, Sacramento, Calif., inv. 383-870, Feb. 23, 5,481 gals. raw linseed oil, inv. 383-851, Feb. 20, 1,915 gals. camouflage paint, 1,170 units pre-treatment coating, inv. 383-741-B, Feb. 20 (small business only), 72,000 gals. exterior, ready mixed, titanium-lead-zinc and oil paint, Topeka AFB, Scot AFB, inv. 383-816, Feb. 17; 1,000 gals. syn. semi-gloss enamel, 500 gals. fire retardant, interior semi-gloss paint, 3,200 gals. syn. gloss enamel, 500 gals. outside paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-840, Feb. 17, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Polyhydric alcohol, 2,400 lbs., inv. 6456, Feb. 13, Gov. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.

Potassium carbonate, 5,225 lbs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.

Potassium dichromate, 750 lbs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.

Sodium bisulfate, 9,600 ozs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.

Sodium phosphate, 3,000 lbs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer Robins AFB, Ga.; 60,000 lbs., inv. 32, Feb. 20, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick, St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

Trichloroethylene, 359,920 gals. tech., colorless liquid, non-flammable, East & West Coast, inv. 155-(1)-783, Feb. 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Zinc chloride, 75 lbs., inv. 56, Feb. 10, Contracting Officer, Robins AFB, Ga.

Fats, Oils Production

—Continued from page 7

gories except marine oils exceeded both the prewar and postwar averages.

Estimated production last year, compared with 1954, follows:—

	1954 tons	1955 tons
Edible vegetable oils	9,000,000	9,265,000
Cottonseed	2,080,000	2,185,000
Peanut	2,005,000	2,085,000
Soybean	2,095,000	2,225,000
Sunflower	990,000	1,240,000
Clive oil	1,055,000	790,000
Sesame	775,000	740,000
Palm oils	4,693,000	4,115,000
Coconut	2,210,000	2,250,000
Palm kernel	470,000	455,000
Palm	1,375,000	1,370,000
Babassu kernel	38,000	40,000
Industrial oils	3,032,000	3,300,000
Linseed	1,010,000	1,120,000
Castor bean	233,000	230,000
Rapeseed	1,673,000	1,845,000
Oiticica	6,000	5,000
Tung	105,000	95,000
Perilla	5,500	5,000
Animal fats	10,735,000	10,850,000
Butter (fat content)	3,960,000	3,775,000
Lard	4,015,000	4,225,000
Tallow and greases	2,760,000	2,850,000
Marine Oils	1,040,000	980,000
Whale	455,000	415,000
Sperm whale	75,000	85,000
Fish (including fish liver oil)	510,000	480,000

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35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

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65% Copper as metallic highly reactive.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in poly-lined drums or bags.

CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade ... NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANESE SULFATE
65% Mn SO_4. Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade ... NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

MANGANESE CARBONATE
43% Manganese as metallic. A more dense Manganese Carbonate. Specific gravity 3.1.

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Aliphatic Organics

Feburary first saw a price trend upward on methyl chloride of the refrigeration grade in cylinders only. Some producers made the change as of February 1, and others had the change in the making. In general, very large cylinders advanced 1 cent per pound, and medium sized cylinders advanced 3 cents, to the manufacturers on wholesale. Prices to servicemen were advanced 5 cents per pound in medium sized cylinders and smaller cylinders were priced proportionately higher.

Crude glycerine, in some quarters, was off around 1 cent per pound. Refined gylcerine prices were unchanged and expected to remain so. Current crude prices which have in recent months been on the downgrade, while refined glycerine prices remained unchanged, has finally brought the relationship of crude cost to refined selling price into normal balance. For the first time in many months, perhaps since the Korean war, glycerine refiners have been able to make a normal profit on their refining operations.

Business volume in practically all aliphatic organic chemicals looked very good at the end of the first month of 1956. Demand for formaldehyde in January was less hectic than it had been in December and supplies, while snug, were not as tight as they had been.

All of the price advances made at the new year on various alcohol and ester solvents, were readily accepted, held firm, and proved to be no deterrent to buying. Among the reasons for this were that the advances had been quite moderate, hardly enough to offset the accumulated increased costs of raw materials, manufacture, labor, and shipping that had piled up during 1955. So far as the solvent picture in general was concerned, sales were well sustained, and there was little, if any, adverse effect felt from the cutback in automotive output.

Industrial grade ethyl ether moved about as fast as it was produced, with industry taking its normal amounts, and production over this amount going to the arsenals.

Acetic Acid—Monthly production amounted to 45,306,662 pounds of synthetic and 1,956,000 pounds of natural in November, as against the 44,967,747 pounds of synthetic and 2,046,000 pounds of natural turned out in October, according to the Tariff Commission.

Movement of glacial was said to be steady at quite good volume, about the same level of business carrying over into the new year, as was experienced during the fourth quarter. Supplies of all grades were described as ample to meet all calls.

Butyl Acetate—The market for this ester solvent was described as firm. Supplies were adequate to meet the demand, and demand was just as strong at the beginning of 1956 as it had been during the last quarter of 1955. Producers looked forward to a good volume of trading during the first half of the year. The ½ cent price advance effected at the new year had no significant influence on demand. Both fermentation and synthetically produced material moved at 13½ cents per pound in tankcars. As yet there was not much effect felt as a result of cutbacks in automotive output. The Tariff Commission reported November production as amounting to 18,715,520 pounds, as against the October output of 18,409,719 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand was reportedly well sustained, keeping about the same pace as characterized the last quarter. Prices were firm and unchanged following the ½ cent price increase that became effective January 1. Both fermentation and synthetic production of normal butanol was quoted at 13½ cents per pound in tankcars.

Carbon Disulfide—The volume of demand for consuming industries was reported to be running about the same in January as it had been for the fourth quarter of last year. The tankcar price adjustment effected at the new year, in which prices were upped 10 cents per 100 pounds, but shifted to a delivered basis instead of f.o.b., was reportedly working out to the satisfaction of consumers and shippers alike. The Tariff Commission reported November production as amounting to 49,123,317 pounds, as compared with the October output of 50,291,774 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride—November output of carbon tetrachloride was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 21,736,163 pounds, as against the October production of 22,433,458 pounds. Supplies were regarded as adequate to meet all demands, but buying interest was well sustained at the new year, and producers looked forward to good business volume, at least for the first half of this year.

Ethanolamines — Total output of the mono- di- and tri- isomers was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 7,168,631 pounds in November, as compared with the 7,393,101 pounds turned out in October. Demand was reported as well sustained, in general, and holding about to the levels that characterized late 1955. Supplies, in view of the heavy production capacity of the country, were quite ample and abundant.

Ethyl Alcohol—This item entered the 1956 market at a price 2 cents per gallon over the 1955 level, but this was no deterrent to a well sustained demand. Production volume was ample to meet all consuming demand, but there was no substantial accumulation of inventories, and trading was described as brisk at the end of January. Prices on pure and all denatured grades were regarded as firm, and with the stabilizing influence of having most of the output synthetic, there was little prospect of any price fluctuations during the first quarter.

Ethyl Ether — Industrial production and consumption of this solvent was just about the same volume in January as it had been during the last quarter of 1955. Production ran to something in excess of industrial demand, but consumption by the arsenals took up the slack, and resulted in producers being able to ship about all that they produced.

Glycerine — The supply situation was regarded as comfortable, with monthly stocks running slightly on the increase at the year end. It was felt that while demand was well sustained at a high level, there would be quite ample supplies to take care of all calls. The completion of plant expansions by synthetic producers was felt to add to that assurance. Some crude was traded at 1c. below previous prices.

The overall economic prospect for business generally, and the chemical business in particular, indicated that consumption of this, and other polyols, would run high, at least for the first six months of this year. Producers at this time felt that under current market conditions, the price patterns now prevailing would hold, at least for the first quarter.

Crude production, on a 100 percent basis, amounted to 22,800,000

Price Trends

Advanced
Methyl chloride, refrigeration grade, cyls., 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Glycerine, crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
131.02	131.02	130.68	130.53

For Current Prices see Page 9

pounds in November, compared with 21,700,000 pounds in October, and 16,400,000 pounds in November of 1954.

Methanol—The market position of synthetic methanol was described as snug, with the pressure of demand pressing heavily on all producers. However, the tight supply position of recent months has had no adverse effect on the price structure, which remained unchanged. Production of synthetic in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 114,244,645 pounds, as compared with the 117,516,963 pounds turned out in October.

Methyl Chloride—Effective February 1, 1956, the price of refrigeration grade methyl chloride in cylinders was advanced 1 cent per pound, for large cylinders, and 3c. for medium sized cylinders. This advance was on its way to becoming industry-wide.

Under the new price schedule, cylinders of 1,300 pounds capacity were wholesaled to manufacturers at 46 cents per pound. Cylinders of 140, 100, and 60-pound capacity were listed at 48 cents per pound wholesale. Smaller cylinders, depending upon size, ranged from 52 cents to 88 cents per pound.

The price to service men was also advanced. Under the new schedule, cylinders of 140, 100, and 60 pounds were quoted at 67 cents per pound, and smaller cylinders, varying as to size, ranged from 72 cents to 1.29 cents per pound. Shipments were on a prepaid basis if total weight amounted to 200 pounds or more.

Dixon Vice-Presidencies To Ehlers and Zimmer

H. Edward Ehlers, jr., and Warren A. Zimmer have been elected vice-presidents of Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Mr. Ehlers joined Dixon in 1935 as a member of the crucible and refractories division, becoming manager of that division in 1948. Six years later he was named industrial sales manager and was promoted to general sales manage. last year.

Mr. Zimmer took a post in the research department of Dixon in 1936. Following four years of military service in World War II, he was made director of research. In 1950 he became general superintendent and, a year later, works manager.

Lilly Promotes Van Abeele

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has appointed Dr. Frederick R. Van Abeele assistant director of antibiotic operations at the company's Kentucky avenue plant. Dr. Van Abeele began with Lilly as a chemist in 1950, and was named head of the antibiotics purification department in 1953.

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New Stars
to give new direction
to the chemical industry
2-NP
$CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$
1-NP
$CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	NM (Nitromethane) CH_3NO_2	NE (Nitroethane) $CH_3CH_2NO_2$	1-NP (1-Nitropropane) $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$	2-NP (2-Nitropropane) $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$
Molecular Weight	61.04	75.07	89.09	89.09
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	101.2	114.0	131.6	120.3
Azeotrope with Water, bp, °C	83.6	87.1	91.2	88.4
NP in azeotrope, % by weight	77.1	73.6	64.5	73.1
Vapor Pressure at 20°C, mm	27.8	15.6	7.5	12.9
Evaporation Rate, by volume*	139.0	121.0	88.0	110.0
Freezing Point, °C	−29.0	−90.0	−108.0	−93.0
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	1.139	1.052	1.003	0.992
Density of Vapors (air = 1.00)	2.11	2.58	3.06	3.06
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lb	9.48	8.75	8.35	8.24
Coefficient of Expansion, per °F	0.00064	0.00062	0.00056	0.00058
Refractive Index, n_D at 20°C	1.3818	1.3916	1.4015	1.3941
Surface Tension at 20°C, dynes/cm	37.0	31.3	30.0	30.0
Heat of Vaporization at 30°C, calc., cal/g	143.3	124.8	107.3	104.4
Heat Capacity at 25°C, cal/g	$0.422^{30°C}$	0.441	0.471	—
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	35.76	28.00	23.22	25.48
Ignition Temperature, °F	785.0	778.0	789.0	802.0
Flash Point, °F (Tag Open Cup)	112.0	106.0	120.0	103.0
pH 0.01M Aqueous Solution at 25°C	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2
Solubility in Water at 20°C, % by volume	9.5	4.5	1.4	1.7
Solubility of Water in NP at 20°C, % by volume	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6

*N-Butyl Acetate = 100

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AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
ALKATERGES
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

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In many cases, they provide better and more economical methods of manufacturing well-known and widely used industrial chemicals. However, the majority of the reactions yield entirely new compounds. There are practically an unlimited number of products which can be prepared from the NP's. As solvents, they present an unusual combination of properties—they are medium-boiling, mild-odored and, most important of all, they have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes, fats and oils, and numerous organic chemicals. The CSC Nitroparaffins are chemistry's newest stars. They give new direction to the production of old products and the development of new.

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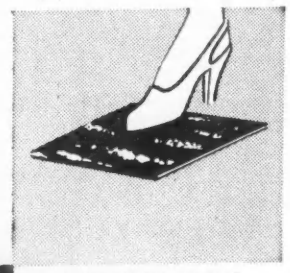

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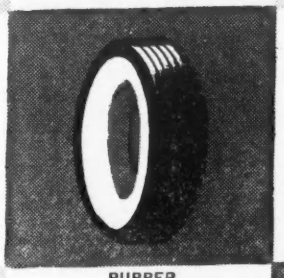

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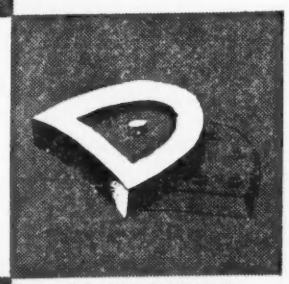

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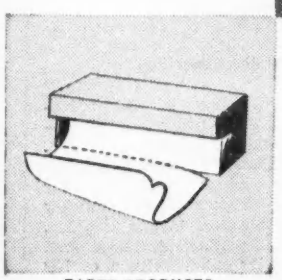
ADHESIVE PRODUCTS



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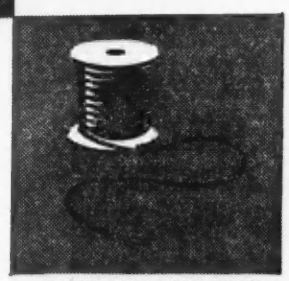

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Coal Chemicals

The trade in coal chemicals exhibited a firm tone last week. Benzol was again pretty well sold up. Xylol was said to be tighter on account of heavy exports. Meta-para cresol was hard to get in some areas. Low-boil cresylic acids were tight in spots, but other fractions were in balance. The situation with respect to naphthalene was regarded as somewhat improved, with production at record levels and the yield ratio boosted high.

Phenol continued to move well. Toluol was a soft spot. Creosote was still long, though it was traded in large volume.

Phthalic anhydride and styrene monomer picked up a bit following a moderate decline in volume during January. Divergent views were expressed as to the extent to which isophthalic acid has been figuring in the phthalic market.

Output of steel the week before last again broke the all-time record for one week's production, a record only established in the week immediately preceding. The American Iron and Steel Institute put the figure at 2,472,000 tons for the week ended January 29, as against 2,437,000 tons the week before.

The Institute estimated steel production in the week ended February 5 would amount to 97.7 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,406,000 tons. This is compared to 2,403,000 tons produced in the corresponding week last month and 2,070,000 tons turned out in the comparable week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
114.89	114.89	114.79	114.63

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Cresols—The meta-para fractions were reported tight last week. Other isomers were unchanged in a generally well balanced situation. Production ran high. Demand was strong. Prices, unchanged, showed a good degree of stability. Only a relatively little volume of the ortho fraction was being produced, but it was said to be adequate to satisfy the limited needs of consumers.

Cresylic Acid — Producers were agreed that high-boiling acids, marketed to wider-range specifications, were in equilibrium last week. Some reported low-boil, narrow-range grades were tight, but others said supply was pretty well matching demand. Trade continued lively. Production was high. Prices remained unchanged.

Light Oils—The market was steady. The steel industry continued to break production records as fast as they were set up, carrying by-product cokeoven production of the light oils to new highs. Brisk demand maintained benzol and xylol in the strong position noted during the past several months. One trade source said the market in xylol had tightened further on account of substantial exports. He said 8,000,000 pounds had been shipped to Germany in a single month. Toluol was soft. Light oil prices were unchanged. Producers expected current quotations to hold through the first half of the calendar year at least.

Naphthalene—Output was sold as fast as it appeared. Consumers in general were getting prompt delivery, but the strong demand observed lately showed no signs of easing appreciably. Record steel production brought not only high output of cokeoven and tar distillation by-products in total, but also enabled producers to obtain higher proportionate yields of naphthalene. Imports were still as previously reported, priced out of the picture. Domestic prices were unchanged and steady at the current level.

Phenol—Demand for phenolic resins continued to exert strong pressure on this market. Capacity output was meeting demand, but producers generally were not in the position of having to push sales. Prices evidently were on firm ground at the previously reported quotations.

Intermediates

Monochlorobenzene — Trade was maintained in good volume. Synthesis of phenol, aniline, styrene and various chlorobenzene compounds provided substantial outlets. Production was sufficient to assure ample

Aromatic Chemicals Output: November

Following are statistics for production of certain coal chemicals during November, 1955 as reported by the Tariff Commission and the comparable figures for the month previous. Cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol is that previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

	November 1955	October 1955	Percent Change
Acetanilid, Tech. and USP.....lbs.	256,929	.....	....
Aniline.....lbs.	12,054,212	11,160,386	+ 8
Benzol, tar distillers.....gals.	1,678,597	1,943,514	—14
Cokeoven operators.....gals.	15,428,377	15,358,919	+ 1
Total from coal sources.....gals.	17,106,974	17,302,433	— 1
Petroleum operators.....gals.	8,439,949	9,643,354	—12
Total from all sources.....gal.	25,546,923	26,945,787	— 5
Creosote Oil, tar distillers.....gals.	7,952,322	8,042,027	— 1
Cokeoven operators.....gals.	2,770,992	2,254,232	+23
Total .....gals.	10,723,314	10,296,259	+ 4
Cresols, meta-para.....lbs.	1,662,055	1,514,303	+10
Ortho-meta-para .....lbs.	1,058,120	739,162	+43
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources..lbs.	4,045,152	4,354,832	— 7
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R .....lbs.	.....	89,490	....
C. I. 581, direct black EW.....lbs.	368,794	515,406	—28
P. 302, naphthol AS.....lbs.	.....	41,459	....
Monochlorobenzene .....lbs.	38,220,980	37,650,140	+ 2
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers..lbs.	24,222,894	24,464,555	— 1
Cokeoven operators.....lbs.	16,279,540	16,243,019	0
Crude total.....lbs.	40,502,434	40,707,574	— 1
Refined, tar distillers.....lbs.	7,633,891	6,819,897	+12
Phenol, tech. & USP, all sources....lbs.	43,494,999	42,234,286	+ 3
Phthalic Anhydride.....lbs.	29,979,640	31,173,956	— 4
Styrene, from all plants.....lbs.	90,530,464	86,820,411	+ 4
Toluol, cokeoven operators.....gals.	3,307,129	3,124,113	+ 6
From other sources.....gals.	12,866,656	14,805,117	—13
Total from all sources.....gals.	16,173,785	17,929,230	—10
Xylol, from all sources.....gals.	10,771,571	10,977,258	— 2

supply in general. The price was unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand continued strong. Buyers were now getting prompt shipment, but producers, for the most part, had nothing left for inventory build-up. One major producer reported orders were coming in faster last week than they had in the corresponding period a month earier. Supplies of naphthalene reflected record steel production and maximum proportionate yields from tar distillation, and phthalic production was correspondingly high. Contrary to earlier reports, some producers insisted that trade in isophthalic acid had not yet appreciably influenced this market. Prices were stable at the level previously quoted.

Salicylic Acid—This was moved in fairly large volume last week as strong demand was sustained for manufacture of aspirin and a diverse assortment of other pharmaceuticals. Adequate supplies were generally available. Production was geared to the volume of trade. Prices were unchanged.

Styrene Monomer—Demand was said to be picking up last week following a moderate decline in sales for January. Some quarters observed that competition was growing more aggressive. Production was keyed high and provided a market for a big volume of benzol. Prices were stabilized and unchanged.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 5 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	1,124,518
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,579,022
Benzol	gals.	3,887,618
Coaltar	gals.	17,799,507
Creosote oil	gals.	996,001
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,747,036
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,916
Toluol	gals.	764,672
Xylol	gals.	204,020

Pesticide Funds to India, Added Grants to Korea

The International Cooperation Administration last week announced that an allotment of $4 million has been made to India to purchase agricultural pesticides in the United States and possessions. Purchases will be carried out through the Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration, under PA No. 86-236-00-E1-6201.

The agency also announced that Korea has been allotted $200,000 for purchase of chemicals and chemical preparations, $1,300,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and $5,000,000 for petroleum products.

Benzene, Naphthalene Data Are Published by the MCA

Benzene and naphthalene are subjects of new safety data sheets published by Manufacturing Chemists Association. The twenty-page benzene booklet gives properties and essential information for the safe handling and use of benzene.

The twelve-page booklet on naphthalene contains information similar to that pertaining to benzene, and in addition recommends that persons handling naphthalene be familiar with its fire and explosion hazards, although it is not classified as a dangerous chemical.

Barrett Appoints Managers In Creosote Sales Division

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has appointed David A. Mitchell and William D. Labaugh as assistant sales managers in its creosote and industrial pitch sales division.

Both will be responsible for marketing of creosote oil to the wood preserving industry, and industrial coaltar pitches to the aluminum, carbon electrode, fiber conduit, foundry and miscellaneous industries.

Case Institute President Named to Science Board

T. Keith Glennan, president of Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, last week was nominated to the National Science Board by President Eisenhower. This board is the governing body of the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Glennan is to serve out the unexpired term, ending in May, 1958, of Chester I. Barnard, president (retired) of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, whose resignation the President has accepted.

Carbide Pick Meadows To Head Information Unit

E. L. Meadows has been appointed supervisor of marketing information services for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, according to an announcement by Dr. R. L. Bateman, director of product development.

Plough Acquires 2 Firms

Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has announced plans to acquire Musterole Company and E. W. Rose Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Merger of the two Ohio firms into Plough has been approved by directors of all three companies. Following the merger, Plough plans to consolidate all production and sales activities of Musterole and Rose in Memphis.

Customs Official Retires

The Bureau of Customs has announced the retirement of John Francis Williams, chief of its division of technical services since 1936. Mr. Williams has been granted patents on extraction of alcohol by means of a selective solvent. He has also issued publications on nitroaminoguanidine and methanol.

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Labor's Acts

—Continued from page 7

hence are not violations, unless there is joint action by a non-labor group. Several instances of conflicting rulings on the status of boycotts were recited. An interesting and informative one had to do with the smoked fish industry.

Mr. Barnes questioned whether such actions of labor unions would best be dealt with in a labor relations law or the antitrust laws, and whether application by an expert commission or by way of the federal courts were the more potential.

NLRB's Viewpoint Given

The labor aspects were discussed also by Theophil C. Kammholz, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, from the angle of the laws administered by that body. He noted the existence of free competition in government as evidence of the changing statutory attitude toward the doings of labor.

Mr. Kammholz paid particular attention to the influence of labor demands to force an employer's choice of those with whom he did business. The limits of Taft-Hartley section AB4a with relation to boycotts was explained. Product boycotts are a violation, it was noted, but the conflict of state and federal jurisdiction is a handicap even there, because the two spheres of regulations are separate.

An ardent defense of the recent AFL-CIO merger against charges of "labor monopoly" was made by Arthur Goldberg, who was CIO counsel prior to the merger. He argued that the erroneously founded charges of monopoly do not apply, because it is a merger of two federations—not of individual unions.

The idea that labor is a commodity is long outmoded, he declared. Hence, he felt that there can be no monopoly or restraint or suppression of trade or competition in the combined efforts of working men to better their earnings.

The alternative, he said, would have to be periodic auctioning of their services. What a laborer sells to his employer is a part of himself; it is not a product, so it is not a commodity.

Mr. Goldberg argued, with the backing of a quotation from Chief Justice Hughes in the Jones & Laughlin case, that unionization is necessary to give employees the opportunity to deal on an equal basis with their employer.

His conclusion was that there cannot be such a thing as a free market for labor; individual employees cannot have adequate bargaining ability. The results of union bargaining do not support any charge that organized labor has overwhelming economic power, it was asserted.

Various cases under the series of antitrust acts and the labor relations acts were cited by the speaker. He criticized the use of certain decisions by the enemies of organized labor in what he said was not a manner in keeping with their actual significance.

Mr. Goldberg favored the application of a specific labor relations code administered by an expert board to any general statute primarily directed toward business practices and administered by a court, in the dealing with even such potentially restrictive acts as boycotts.

NAM's Position Detailed

Much of the ground covered by the three preceding speakers was gone over by Lambert H. Miller, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, whose topic was the same as that of Mr. Goldberg—but from a different point of view:

"The extent to which the foregoing laws apply—and/or should be amended or supplemented to apply—to the antitrust aspects of organized labor."

He cited a number of federal cases to illustrate the difference of basic statutory and interpretative concepts of monopolistic practices by business and similarly resulting labor practices. He expressed a measure of fear of the power and dominance of the national or international union over its local constituents. He contended that the resulting agreements and combinations have a detrimental effect on the economy.

It was Mr. Miller's belief that, while the normal practices of labor organizations in the areas of management-labor relations should be dealt with under the law with that specific purpose, that statute should be supplemented, as the Sherman act has been, by specific definitions of what is appropriate in that connection and what tends to exert a restrictive or suppressive influence over trade in the manner proscribed by the antitrust laws.

Such an approach, he contended, would only stop unwarranted activities. It would not break up the big unions. They existed before they got exemptions, and business organizations have not been broken up by restrictive or corrective decrees.

Agricultural Chemicals

Animal and plant foods were sluggish last week. Fishmeal and scrap declined $2 per ton. Only slight buying interest was noted in response to an additional 25-cent cut effected early in the week in the New York price for dried blood. The Korean tender brought offers of more than 90,000 tons of cokeoven ammonium sulfate from US produers. The new weekly production record for steel, established three weeks ago, was broken again week before last, assuring a plentiful supply of by-product ammonium sulfate.

Fertilizers were generally slow. Farmers were worried by crop surpluses and getting poor prices. The consensus in the trade was that any relief afforded by farm legislation would come too late to influence the market for this year's crop.

Mixers, inclined to play it close so as to preclude carry-over stocks on hand after the end of June, were said to be cutting inventories even slimmer than usual.

Export activity in pesticides was spurred by the General Services Administration. Trade sources noted a dearth of offers in response to GSA's tender for DDT powder as stipulated.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton.
Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
110.63	110.91	111.86	110.67

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Bureau of Census reported production in November amounted to 268,054 tons, an increase of 1 percent over the 265,868 tons produced in the month previous. Output in November, 1954, was 238,463 tons.

Producers' stocks increased during November from 120,785 to 132,531 tons. (The November, 1955, figures include one plant not previously reporting.)

Ammonium Nitrate — Fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate production rose to 153,595 tons in November, compared to 149,723 tons produced in the month previous, the Bureau of Census reported. Output in November, 1954, was 156,561 tons.

Stocks at producing plants mounted from 189,086 tons at the end of October to 200,631 tons by the end of November.

Ammonium Sulfate — Production of synthetic technical grade ammonium sulfate, exclusive of by-product cokeoven output, was 92,085 tons in November, the Bureau of Census reported. The figure is compared to 93,069 tons produced in October, 1955, and 78,739 tons manufactured in November, 1954.

The bureau put producers' stocks at 115,837 tons at the end of November, 1955, as compared to 110,165 tons at the close of the previous month.

Offers tendered against the January 12 Korean bid for purchases of $19,500,000 of fertilizers broke down as follows:—

Ammonium sulfate, 136,953 metric tons, of which 90,000 metric tons was cokeoven sulfate, United States; 20,000 metric tons, Japan.

Ammonium nitrate, 16,000 metric tons, United States; 1,000 metric tons, Japan.

Calcium cyanamide, 10,000 metric tons, Japan.

Urea, 30,000 metric tons, Japan.

Superphosphate, 5,000 metric tons, United States; 25,000 metric tons, Japan.

Triple superphosphate, 8,000 metric tons, United States.

Blood, Dried—The price at New York dropped another 25c. per unit-ton as the previous similar decline failed to stimulate buying interest. Prices now were $4.75 at New York and $4.50 at Chicago.

Bonemeal — This market was in fair condition. Prices remained unchanged.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic—A 12 percent increase in output in November compared to October is indicated by Census Bureau figures released last week. The figures give 13,002 tons for October, as against 14,595 tons in the following month. Production in November, 1954, amounted to 9,875 tons.

Producers' stocks increased from 2,183 to 3,058 tons between the end of October and the end of November.

Castor Pomace—Demand was fair. Some sales were reported at $40 f.o.b. works.

Fishmeal — Buyers stayed away from the prices quoted in last week's issue. A $2 per ton reduction was announced last week, pricing meal at $146 f.o.b. Baltimore and scrap at $141, but this generated only a trickle of trade in the first few days following the decline.

Fish and Wildlife Service reported output of meal and scrap by firms that ordinarily account for about 90 percent of total production was 16,145 tons in November. The figure represents a 69 percent increase over the 9,540 tons reported produced in the same month in 1954.

The same report indicated imports of fishmeal in the first 10 months of 1955 had declined 40 percent compared to those in the corresponding period in the year previous, down from 128,888 to 77,907 tons. Imports in October were put at 5,714 tons in 1955, 5,038 tons in 1954.

Nitrogenous Tankage — Demand was weak and the market was virtually at a standstill. Producers quoted prices ranging from $4 to $5.10, but firm bids could have shaded prices.

Phosphate Rock — High overseas freight rates dampened export demand. An increasing proportion of consumer interest was on triple, due to more economical freight advantages, and higher P_2O_5 content. Prices were stabilized at the recently adjusted level.

Los Angeles Market

The market for organic materials was without particular feature as demand remained light, with only fair to moderate interest reported for domestic fish meals. Prices held without change from previous listings. Castor pomace continued nominal with no offerings on the local market.

Pesticides

General Services Administration has issued a tender requiring 6,000,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable DDT powder for delivery February 3, and 6,000,000 pounds to be awarded on the basis of negotiation.

GSA stipulated it would favor bids from small firms in disaster areas first, and large firms in those areas second. So far, it looked as if there would be some difficulty in obtaining the necessary material.

The following figures, compiled by the Tariff Commission, indicate production of specified organic pesticides, in pounds:—

	Oct.	Nov.
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	10,273,183	10,310,389
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)*	3,154,268	2,932,820
Esters and salts	2,006,223	2,530,132
Acid equivalent of 2,4-D esters and salts	1,628,446	1,819,501
Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	3,700,511	3,477,570
Gamma isomer content of BHC	846,355	628,392
Tetramethylthiuram sulfides	487,432	1,048,231
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)	.....	.....

*Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

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About the author . . .

Dr. de Ong brings to this book a vast knowledge of entomology and the insecticide industry born of 33 years of close association with laboratory and industrial research development. He was in charge of entomology at University Farm, Davis, California, where he taught research and extension work in insect control and insecticides. Then for seven years, he was director of the Insecticide Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The continuing increase in the price of mandrake root over recent months, as old crop inventories declined in the face of sustained demand, resulted in forcing an upward adjustment in the price of podophyllin resin last week. Manufacturers absorbed the increased cost as long as they could, and then effected a price increase of $1.35 per pound.

Vitamin materials moved in sustained good volume. Domestic producers were mildly harassed by low priced imports on ascorbic acid and B materials, but hardly beyond the nuisance stage. Movement to both the food and the pharmaceutical industries was well sustained at good volume. The more readily soluble phosphated riboflavin was in good demand for multi-vitamin drops and parenteral solutions, but of course the soluble use is not as large volume as the more difficultly soluble type which can be readily used in non-aqueous dosage forms. Margarine consumed a nice volume of synthetic vitamin A in conjunction with carotene.

On fine chemicals and small volume salts, such as those of bismuth, business was seasonally slow. Slow too was trading in January in botanicals, due in part to very substantial placement of orders in December for shipment after the first of the year. Business in the so called "wonder drugs" continued to boom at the expense of many old line pharmaceuticals.

PAS and its sodium salt continued in good business volume, but supplies were quite adequate to meet all calls. Narcotics based on opium were more or less static due to competition from synthetics with less side effects. Reserpine alkaloid moved well, but faced competition from other drugs for the same end uses. Alkaloids in general were slow. Antihistamines were seasonally strong, and antibiotics kept up their large volume movement. Hormones were about the same as they were in the last quarter of 1955.

p-Aminosalicylic Acid—The present price level of PAS in 1,000 pound lots was $4.25 per pound, while smaller lots varied as to quantity from $4.30 to $4.75. Demand was steady at good volume, and the higher price which was forced some weeks ago by increased costs of salicylic acid, had no apparent effect on buying interest.

Meanwhile, the price of sodium salt in 1,000 yound lots was firm at $3.75 per pound, with smaller lots varying as to quantity from $3.80 to $4.25 per pound.

Atropine—Prices on the alkaloid were currently running abound $3.90 per ounce, while the sulfate was priced at $2.55 per ounce. This market has been declining steadily over recent months, and whether or not the bottom had as yet been reached was a matter for conjecture. Demand was described as hardly more than moderate.

Bismuth Salts—Prices were firm and unchanged in the various bismuth salts, and no changes were expected. Business was slow, too slow to allow an increase in prices to be effective, and costs were too high to allow a reduction. Consequently, the outlook for the first quarter was one of steady slow business volume at stable price patterns.

Ichthammol—The story on NF material was the same as could be written for quite a large number of drugs over the past year or two, namely that domestic producers with high labor costs virtually have had the market cut from under them by imports brought into this coun- at prices essentially under the cost of production for domestic industry.

Imported material sold in 100 pound lots at prices ranging from 75 to 95 cents per pound depending on the importer, while domestic production in 100 pound lots was priced at $2.47 per pound, and in 25 pound jars at $2.57 per pound. Naturally, there was little trading in anything other than imported material.

Price Trends

Advanced

Podophyllin, $1.35 per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
66.40	66.40	66.41	67.12

For Current Prices see Page 9

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses climbed another ½c. per gallon at several East coast terminals during the week ending January 25, 1956. This marks the third increase in the past four weeks for that area, with Albany now at 15½c. per gallon. Continued cold weather has kept molasses demand good at most points. The blackstrap price at New Orleans was .12 to .13 per gallon. Rising prices at that Gulf terminal are reflected in higher feed-mixing-center prices. Blackstrap at Kansas City was quoted at $34.83 per ton, up 2.14 from last week. West coast feed molasses prices remained unchanged.

Beet molasses prices continued at $30 per ton at production points with limited supplies and a good demand. Supplies of citrus and corn molasses were also limited with a good-to-strong demand.

Sales of 1955 Cuban high-test totaled 221,100,000 gallons as of December 31, 1955, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. Of this amount, 182,400,000 gallons had been exported. U. S. buyers received 115,500,000 gallons and the United Kingdom, 66,800,000. Blackstrap sales from the 1955 crop totaled 95,800,000 gallons through December 31, 1955, of which 91,400,000 had been shipped. Assignments of blackstrap for local use amounted to 131,400,000 gallons by the end of 1955, of which 100,800,000 had been sold. Molasses use for local alcohol production accounted for about 65 percent of this total.

Podophyllin—The price of this item in drums was advanced $1.35 per pound last week in a move designed to partially offset the accumulated increase price of raw materials. The cost to makers of this resin, of the mandrake root from which it is derived has been advancing steadily, and finally reached a point where these increased costs had to be reflected in the finished product price.

While the magnitude of the advance, $1.35 per pound, might seem to be large in relation to the price advances reported from time to time in OPD for mandrake root, it should be remembered that it is not just dollars and cents relationship, because it takes approximately twenty pounds of the botanical to produce roughly a pound of the resin. Consequently a few cents rise in the price of the root, exerts considerable increased cost effect on the finished resin product.

Sodium p-Aminobenzoate—Prices were firm at $2.25 per pound in 1,000 pound lots and smaller lots ranged from $2.35 to $2.45 per pound varying as to quantity. Supplies were abundant to take care of the currently moderate demand.

Vitamin A—Demand for the synthetic acetate continued strong, both from the pharmaceutical industry and from the food industry. Prices held firmly to the low levels currently prevailing. Synthetic vitamin A use in margarine, together with carotene was a wide-spread practice on the part of margarine producers. Carotene gives the margarine both Vitamin A and color. Hence, carotene use to the point of adequate color, supplemented by synthetic vitamin A to the desired vitamin

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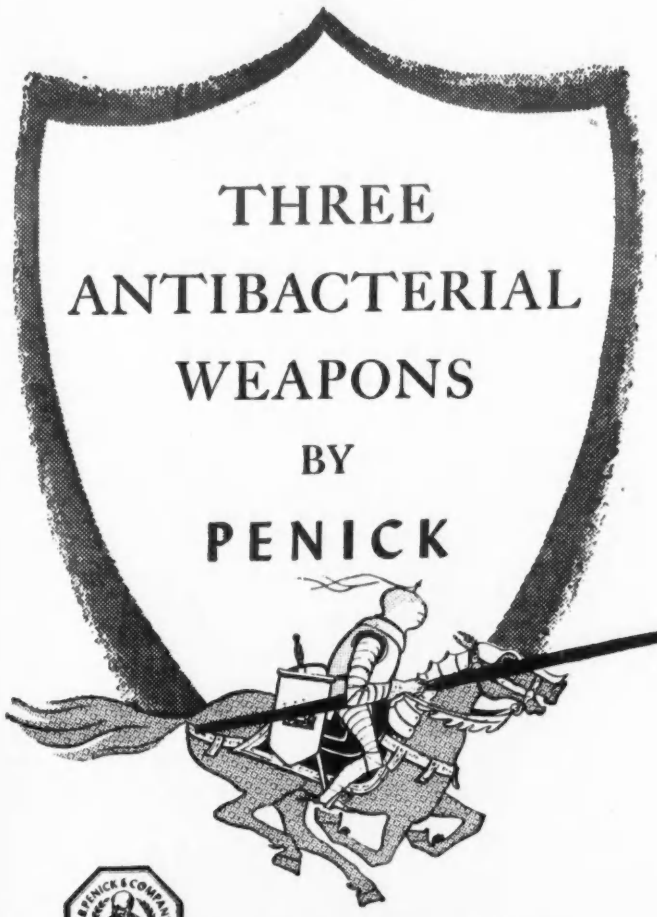

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Drugs

level was looked upon as good practice. Strictly, as a vitamin source, however, synthetic vitamin A has a price advantage over carotene.

Yohimbine Hydrochloride—Trading was described as slow at $4.75 per ounce. Supplies were quite adequate

Botanicals

Trading in botanicals seemed to be off a bit in January, in so far as orders were concerned. However, production and shipping were moving along at a fair pace during most of the month, filling orders which had been placed in December, which for year-end inventory purposes had been designated for shipment after January 1.

Seasonal items were in reasonably good demand, but the bulk of botanicals was moving in a slow market as of last week. Most items were in ample supply, but a few products such as mandrake root were sufficiently short in old crop inventory to have caused a substantial rise in prices over recent weeks.

Mandrake Root—The higher price levels recently established on mandrake, which steadily rose in price over recent months, held firm last week in the face of sustained demand against dwindling inventories. These higher mandrake prices forced an increase of $1.35 per pound in podophyllin resin.

Trading under the present price structure was held at a minimum, and was largely hand to mouth, as buyers tried to postpone purchases as much as possible, waiting for the new crop to arrive on the market and perhaps have an easing effect on the price structure.

Lilly Improving Facilities For Tablets and Capsules

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., is spending nearly $6,000,000 for improvements in its tablet and capsule plants.

The board of directors has approved the expenditure of $2,290,000 for the complete remodeling of the tablet manufacturing and finishing departments.

This spring the company will complete a project for replacing sixty-eight older capsule machines with twenty-two Colton machines. The cost of this project runs around $3,500,000.

The tablet plant improvements call for the renovation of the third and fourth floors of one building and the construction of a new building to house the refrigeration equipment and cooling towers for the air-conditioning system. Full tablet production will be maintained throughout the change-over period.

Calif. Standard Subsidiaries' Expansion Plans Are Told

A major refinery and pipe line expansion program to increase the markets for west Texas crude oil has been announced by T. S. Petersen, president of Standard Oil Company of California.

Mr. Petersen said Standard Oil Company of Texas, a subsidiary, would expand its refinery facilities at El Paso by more than two-thirds, to increase the output to 61,000 barrels daily of petroleum products from the present 36,000 barrels daily.

In addition, Mr. Petersen said, the Pasotex Pipe Line Company, another subsidiary, will further increase the capacity of the crude oil pipeline running from Wink to El Paso by 45 percent.

Pharmcaps to Specialize In Soft Gelatin Capsules

Pharmacaps, Inc., Newark, N. J., will devote its production facilities exclusively to the manufacture of soft shell gelatine capsules, according to Jack Starr, president of the firm.

An extensive line of stock vitamin capsules will be immediately available, Mr. Starr said, and special formula capsules for private brands can be promptly obtained on order.

Pharmacaps is an associate of Standard Drug Company, Newark.

Chemical P.A.'s Told Fears Are Baseless

—Continued from page 4

sets from $275 million in 1945 to its present standing of $1,300 million.

When large-scale expansion was embarked on in 1945, he reported, Union Carbide's directors found it more advantageous to borrow capital through long-term loans rather than through the sale of its stock.

Since about two years generally elapse between the time that ground is broken for a new plant and the start-up of operations, he went on, it was considered less desirable to sell stock, since such a move necessitates paying dividends for two years before the new capital is actually earning money.

Another consideration, he added, was the fact that tax credits available on straight borrowing are not applicable to equity financing.

During the Korean War, when larger taxes made further borrowing necessary to maintain expansion programs, Mr. Hannon stated, Union Carbide applied the same principle and borrowed $300 million on a hundred-year basis.

A key feature of the Chicago meeting a week earlier—a new form of discussion group centering around a hypothetical purchasing problem—was repeated at last week's conference in New York, with slightly different results.

The problem was: A company is going to open a second polyester resin plant on a well established product at Cincinnati on the Ohio River. It will need a liquid polyol of uniform quality. Water and color are no problem.

Requirements were determined to be 20,000 pounds a month for the first year, 200,000 pounds a month for the second year and 2,000,000 pounds a month the third year.

It was assumed that the polyol in question (unnamed for the purposes of the discussion) is readily available from several producers, but is neither in long or short supply. It was further assumed that prices have been obtained from three satisfactory suppliers, none of whom are customers of the finished product. Votes were taken on each aspect of the problem.

In the selection of a supplier, the chemical P. A.'s in New York voted that these five factors are the most important:—Ability to supply the material, quality of the product, technical service, geographical location of the supplier's plants and price history of the polyol.

The New York vote showed one major difference from the Chicago ballot. Where in New York it was felt that ability to supply the material is one of the top five factors, the P. A.'s in Chicago, while admitting its importance, did not feel it ranked among the first five. Instead, they believed that past relations with the vender is a more important consideration.

Vote on How to Buy

Voting on how to buy the P. A.'s in New York decided it should be on a contract basis, with buyer's advantage a clear goal. In Chicago, spot buying for the first year was favored, with contracts written for the second and third years. Also a mutual contract was voted for in Chicago.

The P. A.'s in New York also wanted a split requirements contract, with a ceiling price adjustment clause written into the pact. Buyers in Chicago favored price adjustments every quarter.

Another point of difference was on the f.o.b. point. In Chicago, the Chemical purchasing agents were evently split between a delivered and freight allowed shipping point basis, while in New York a delivered basis was the overwhelming choice.

On terms of payment, the New York conference could arrive at no decision. In Chicago, however, net thirty days was voted.

In all other particulars, the P. A.'s in New York were more or less in agreement with choices made a week earlier in Chicago.

Benzathine Penicillin V Salt Regulation Issued by FDA

Regulations were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration for the testing and certification of benzathine penicillin V salt and were made effective immediately. This new antibiotic preparation may be labeled with a certification period of twenty-four months.

Amendments of a technical nature were made to the regulations relating to certification of animal feeds containing bacitracin powder and to certain tetracycline preparations.

Warner-Lambert Division Makes Fowler Vice-Pres.

Gerald S. Fowler has been named vice-president for cosmetic merchandising and advertising of the Lambert-Hudnut Division of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, New York.

Mr. Fowler, formerly in charge of sales for the company's cosmetic business, will be responsible for all cosmetic product development, sales promotion, merchandising and advertising activities of the division.

Burroughs Wellcome Names 2 Division Superintendents

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., has appointed Melvin H. Goff superintendent of the chemical manufacturing division, and G. H. Leslie superintendent of the pharmaceutical manufacturing division.

Mr. Goff has been head of the chemical department since 1941. Mr. Leslie joined Burroughs Wellcome in 1952 as staff assistant to the production manager.

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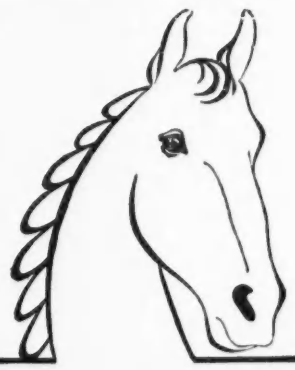

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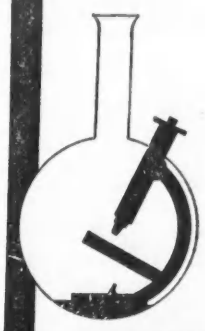

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Additives Legislation Hearing Hits 3 Snags

—Continued from page 3

ings and permit appeals to be made under the declaratory judgment law with its provisions for trials de novo.

The right of the administrator to consider the functional value of an additive was advocated by the Food and Drug Administration and Rep. John Delaney of New York, sponsor of one of the food additives bills. This authority was strongly opposed by the food industry representatives and by the spokesmen for the chemical industry.

Angle Other Than Usefulness

Glenn G. Paxton, attorney for a group of food industry producers sponsoring the latest bills having the support of the chemical industry (H. R. 8271 and 8275), warned that it would be a mistake to inject questions of functional value into legislation dealing with questions of safety or toxicity of foods.

"Whether an additive is useful is primarily a question for the manufacturer, who is more thoroughly acquainted with the manufacturing technics and requirements of his products than is a government agency or official," he declared. "The purpose of this legislation is to insure safety in foods, not to put government in the business of regulating the personal tastes and the likes and dislikes of the consuming public.

The issue of an effective "grandfather clause" was raised by James Gillet, chairman of the chemicals in foods committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, who said that the absence of such a clause was the only fault he could find with the bill of the food industry.

"An effective grandfather clause is needed in order that the new procedures be limited to new additives," he said. "The idea of an effective grandfather clause is not new. A precise one was included in the new drug amendment of 1938. If an effective grandfather clause is not included, producers and users of substances long accepted as food components would be faced with the difficult problem of deciding whether to collect new test data and file it under the act, or face the prospect that by using or shipping a substance it may be claimed that they are in violation for failure to file."

On the other hand, Mr. Paxton argued for the food industries in favor of only a limited exemption of additives already in use. He explained that the bill exempts only (1) substances which are generally recognized by qualified experts to be safe for use in foods under the conditions of intended use; (2) pesticide chemicals covered by the Miller pesticide law; (3) any substance approved or authorized for use in food by a federal agency or official prior to January 1, 1956; and (4) any substance approved for use in or on a food under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, a member of the committee, indicated he favored a broader exemption than that provided for by the food industry in the bill, but at the same time said that the Food and Drug Administration should have ample authority to require the "pretesting" of additives in use about which there may be a "reasonable" doubt as to their safety.

Vigorous opposition to the proposal that appeals be allowed under the declaratory judgement act was expressed to the subcommittee on behalf of the judicial conference, consisting of the Chief Justice of the United States and the eleven circuit court chief justices, by federal judge John Biggs jr., chief judge of the third circuit court of appeals.

Warns against Appeals

He said that appeals under the declaratory judgment act would amount to a trial de novo which would place the courts in the position of an administrative agency required to deal with matters with which they were not competent. The courts cannot adequately act as administrative agencies, he said, and their functions must be limited to reviews of the record to decide whether departmental rules are in accordance with the law.

He warned that if congress "breaks the line" in this instance it will have to provide for similar appeals from the rulings of other administrative agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota challenged Judge Biggs on his argument, however, by pointing out that the courts have been handling appeals in patent cases and "there is nothing more technical and complicated than some of these patent cases." He said that the issue was one of basic

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rights of the citizens to have their issues judged and settled by a judicial court and not by an administrative agency.

After Judge Biggs warned that a grant of the right to have de novo proceedings in this instance would have to be extended to all other administrative agencies, Rep. O'Hara charged:—

"That's the stock argument every time the question of de novo is raised. I don't think there will be a lot of appeals under this law. There will be some substantial questions raised where an administrative body goes haywire, but a person is entitled to his day in court on all the evidence. Where you are reading the cold record is one thing. But where you have the opportunity to observe the witness and judge his veracity it is something else again."

Judge Biggs replied:—"Either you are to have administrative agencies or you don't. If you are going to have them, I don't think a person should be allowed to go all over everything again in court. If you give this right to one person you have got to give it to everyone."

'No Reason for Exemption'

Rep. Dies also entered the argument to oppose the declaratory judgment procedure. He said he could see no reason for making an exemption in this case and thought the appeals procedures provided for in the administrative procedures act should be followed by all agencies.

In explaining the provisions of the bill, Mr. Paxton pointed out that it would dispense with the formal administrative hearing procedure and provide instead for issuance of an opinion by the secretary on the protesting data submitted. Appeal could be taken from the secretary's decision by the applicant under the declaratory judgment act to obtain a declaration by the court whether or not the additive has been adequately pretested and thereby shown safe for use.

He doubted whether many appeals ever would be made from a decision of the secretary. If an unfavorable opinion is rendered by FDA, he pointed out, the responsible manufacturer would seldom, if ever, use the additive at his peril. Instead he would conduct more experimentation and continue to do so, laying the data before FDA, until a favorable opinion is forthcoming or he loses faith in the additive.

"His reputation, his good will and the consumer acceptance of his products are at stake, and along with them his investment in the industry," Mr. Paxton said. "He would not risk the loss of these assets by selling a product carrying FDA disapproval."

Folsom Takes Issue

In a report on the bills to the committee, Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare took issue with each of the three main points of the industry's proposals. His report carried the notation that it was being submitted with no objections from the Bureau of the Budget, which normally means that it has the approval of the White House.

He said that any bill enacted should require that a chemical additive that is not plainly a harmless substance should be approved only if it has some definite functional value to justify its use. He objected to a broad exemption of food additives now in use and expressed opposition to the judicial trial approach of enforcement including injunctions and declaratory judgments, instead of the administrative procedures approach.

Mr. Folsom recommended that any legislation enacted should contain a clear definition of a new chemical additive to include any radioactive material purposefully or unavoidably introduced into foods; it should be made specific that the law applies to chemicals used in food for lower animals as well as to food products derived from such animals; should authorize the collection of fees to defray the cost of the legislation, and should provide a one-year effective date with authority to extend this date for a longer period when necessary.

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ANILINE DYES—32 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
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ASCORBIC ACID—20 dms, H Reisman Corp, Liverpool
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BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM GLUCOHEPTONATE—1 dm, Red Star Chemical Co, Genoa
1 ck, Leghorn
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CAPRYL ALCOHOL—200 dms, Wallace & Tiernan, Liverpool
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CARDAMOM—40 cs, Wm E Martin, Mangalore
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56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
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56 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
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1,198 bgs, First National Chicago, Areia Branca
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188 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Parnahiba
250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
38 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Parnahiba
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2,700 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
2,727 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
3,236 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASSIA—85 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—667 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,380 bgs, Bahia
OIL—600 tons, Brasil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
CHAMOMILE LEAVES—423 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—209 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
CHLORAL HYDRATE—25 dms, P H Petry, Liverpool
20 kgs, Wolf & Gerber, London
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—24 cms, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Colombo
1 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—20 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
15 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—11 dms, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, West Coast Trading Co, Keelung
25 dms, I H Boody, Keelung
CLOVE—275 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, W E Martin, Tamatave
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Tamatave
300 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
600 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tamatave
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
100 bgs, Ziel & Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tamatave
210 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
240 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Madagascar
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Tamatave
50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Tamatave
200 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Tamatave
400 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
60 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Hong Kong
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—4 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam
WASTE—358 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—340 tons, Colgate Palmolive Co, Manila
300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
2,352 tons, Manila
COD OIL—25 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Otto Oil Co, St Johns
509 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
180 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
120 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
10 dms, Eelsing & Lugtigheid, Bergen
148 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORN SILK—81 bls, Rijeka
COTTON LINTERS—484 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Cabedelo
201 bls, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUBE ROOT——213 bgs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cases, Guaranty Trust Co, Nagoya
3 cases, J E Ehrlich Co, Kobe
CYNOSBASTI FRUIT—40 bgs, Rijeka
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, Internatio Rotteram, Singapore
50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
DANDELION ROOT—68 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Mombasa
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Leixoes
1,800 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Leixoes
1,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Leixoes
1,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Leixoes
1,087 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
1,067 bgs, Supe
FORMYL ACETAL—2 dms, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—108,705 bbls, Remington Oil Co, Punta Cardon
119,909 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
109,233 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
80,000 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Aruba
100,103 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,188 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
228,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
180,924 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALL—3 dms, F J Benkhart, Lylletown
10 dms, F J Benkhart, Wellington
1 ck, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
1 ck, Wilson & Co, Auckland
1 ck, Napier
OX—1 dm, F J Benkhart, Wellington
NUTS—802 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
GELATIN—404 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Djibouti
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
GERMANIUM OXIDE—118 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—44 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
240 bgs, Alleppey
GLANDS, PITUITARY—3 cs, Wellington
GLUE—295 bgs, Jung Fwdg Co, Liverpool
150 cs, Belgian Trading Corp, Bordeaux
PEARL—330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—1,035 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
590 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
2,667 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
1,005 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
1,500 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
4-HYDROXY-ISOPHTHALIC ACID—5 kgs, Liverpool
HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL HYDROPEROXIDE—30 cs, Celanese Corp. of America, Rotterdam
IBOGA ROOT—3 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Producers, Port Gentil
IODINE, CRUDE—715 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IRON BLUE—23 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CARBONYL — 54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—121 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
61 bgs, Wernet Dental Mfg Co, Bombay
122 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KAURI GUM—133 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
112 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Auckland
KOLA NUTS—175 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—225 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—300 bls, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
6 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, La Libertad
6 dms, Cochin
25 dms, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—200 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHOPONE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—672 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
MACE—12 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
14 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hamburg
14 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
15 cs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
42 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—3,575 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—75 cs, Hanover Bank, Liverpool
400 bgs, Darlington Chemicals Ltd, Liverpool
HYDRATE—40 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MARJORAM LEAVES—60 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
MENTAE LEAVES—167 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
120 cs, Rijeka
MENTHOL—23 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
23 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
1,000 bls, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
1,300 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
200 flks, Swiss Bank Corp, Genoa
30 flks, Vera Cruz
600 flks, Rijeka
116 flks, Tampico
METHYL ACETOACETATE—3 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Liverpool
MOLASSES—350 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER—10 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SEED—527 bgs, C Gulden, London
MYROBALANS—762 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYRRH GUM—32 bgs, Max Van Pels, Aden
NAPHTHOL—12 dms, L & R Organic Products, Genoa
NICKEL SULFATE—250 bbls, American Firstoline Corp, Mantyluoto
50 cks, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
m-NITRO-o-TOLUIDINE—3 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—53 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
62 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
250 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—44 dms, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
ORANGE OIL—20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
56 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Salvador
PAPAIN—41 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
56 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
20 cs, American Ferment Co, Mombasa
10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Penang
PEANUT OIL—299 tons, E F Drew & Co, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,250 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
250 bls, Overton & Co, Abo Turku
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
PENTANOL—1 can, Rohner Gehrig, Liverpool
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
240 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
160 bgs, National City Bank, Alleppey
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
480 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
245 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
200 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
320 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
400 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
120 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
165 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
5,776 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Bank of N Y, Alleppey
240 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
70 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
144 bgs, Banta Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Colombo
5,776 bgs, Alleppey
RED—200 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
WHITE—140 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
PEPPERMINT OIL—5 cs, J Haywood & Son, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—257,944 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
197,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,670 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—3 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
20 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Bankers Trust Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—500 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
500 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—127 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—60 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
FLOWERS—252 bls, Olin Mathieson Chemical Co, Dar es Salaam
127 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Dar es Salaam
125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
20 bls, Fairfield Chemical Co, Callao
PYRIDINE—16 dms, Oil & Chemical Products, Gdynia
PYRITES—307 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,080 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,055 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
8,215 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
1,031 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
REST HARROW HERB—3 bls, Rijeka
RICE STARCH—134 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
80 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
100 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
ROSEWOOD OIL—30 dms, Paramaribo
SALVADOR BALSAM—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, La Libertad
SANDALWOOD OIL—2 cs, Flouroma Inc, Madras
5 cs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
SAPONINE—19 cs, A K Peters, Valparaiso
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Bangkok
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Ralli Bros, Bangkok
250 bgs, L N White, Bangkok
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bangkok
2,500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
750 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED, HULLED—408 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—3 dms, Collett Week Corp, Oslo
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
68 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bangkok
SOAP BARK—326 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM ALGINATE—4 ctns, Olympic Shipping Co, Oslo
BICARBONATE—897 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—542 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—375 dms, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—357 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
100 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Rijeka
SOLVENT-N—200 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
STARCH—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—499 bls, Rotterdam
TALC—3,630 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
375 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bordeaux
TANNING EXTRACT—20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
2,525 bgs, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
66 bgs, Geismar & Co, Madagascar
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
5,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
8,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
TARTAR—229 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
THEOBROMINE—9 kgs, Frank Sampul & Co, London
THIOUREA—800 bgs, J H Schroder, Kobe
DIOXIDE—1 cs, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
550 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TRICHLOROETHYL PHOSPHATE—30 dms, Celanese Corp of America, London
URETHANE—17 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
10 kgs, Abbott Lab, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—47 cs, J H Schroder, Antalaha
24 cs, Damman & Co, Antalaha
38 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
24 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tamatave
35 cs, F Huber, Tamatave
48 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
48 cs, First National Bank, Antalaha
51 cs, First National Boston, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Lautier Fils Inc, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,125 bgs, Durban
WHITING—23 bbls, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—47 dms, W J Byrnes, Nagoya
1 dm, American Cyanamid Co, London
YACCA GUM—77 bgs, Adelaide
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Baltimore

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—409 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
LITHARGE—84 dms, Tampico
TARA PODS—362 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao

Los Angeles

AGAR—22 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
CASEIN—200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—425 tons, American Trust Co, Amsterdam
6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
1,435 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,120 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Sopac Transport Corp, Marseille
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Nurseryman's Exchange, Hamburg
500 bls, Gaviota, Hamburg
1,000 bls, H V Noothaar Co, Hamburg
2,850 bls, Van Waters & Rogers of Calif, Hamburg
250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
250 bls, H V Noothaar Co, Bremen
250 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
250 bls, Galler Inc, Bremen
600 bls, Hamburg

PEPPER, RED—60 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Yokohama
300 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Yokohama
50 bgs, S L Jones Co, Kobe
160 bgs, Cal Compac Foods Inc, Kobe
300 bgs, Pan Asiatic Co, Kobe
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Henry Peabody, Bangkok
250 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
383 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
SODIUM—594 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Inc, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,700 bgs, Stein Hall Co, Bangkok
2,522 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
UREA—6,888 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—58 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—1,231 tons, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—342 tons, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CAMPHOR—20 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Bremen
CASEIN—448 bgs, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—782 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
CUTTLEFISH BONE—70 cs, Fries & Co, Nagoya
50 ctns, R T French, Kobe
EPSOM SALT—1,000 bgs, Bremen
FUEL OIL—94,476 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
114,856 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM—4,570 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—400 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—146,873 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
335,564 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
373,461 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
482,506 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
113,766 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
203,074 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar
327,476 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
541,448 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
29,822 tons, The Texas Co, Sidon
136,240 bbls, The Texas Co, Cartagena
229,249 bbls, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
124,506 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
RUTILE SAND—33,000 bgs, Brisbane
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—700 bgs, Haras Co, Hamburg
VANILLA BEANS—151 cs, Zink & Trieste, Madagascar

San Francisco

AGAR—10 bls, Berelson Inc, Kobe
ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CASEIN—740 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—287 pkgs, Rotterdam
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—100 bgs, Gothenburg
CHLORIDE FLAKES—1,000 bgs, I M Sobin, Amsterdam
CLOVE—12 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang
12 cs, Grace & Co, Penang
COCONUT OILCAKE—4,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPRA—250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
1,750 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
500 tons American Trust Co, Caga yan de Oro
500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
650 tons, Cebu
CAKE—6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CORN GERM—1,355 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
GELATIN—30 pkgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER WASTE—67 bgs, K I Lister Co, London
LAUREL LEAVES—202 bls, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
14 cs, Mincing Trading Corp, Amsterdam
MOLASSES—3,007 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
NICKEL SULFATE—100 bgs, Bremen
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
350 bdls, Molgaard Flower Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
75 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—20,334 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Umm Said
42,033 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Dena Al Ahmadi
22,932 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Zeil & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bgs, Bank of California, Naples
TANKAGE—614 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—13,775 bgs, Antwerp
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

FDA Helps Raise

—Continued from page 4

had been prepared by Commissioner George Larrick.

"By and large," it was said, "what the Food and Drug Administration tries to do is to ascertain within the framework of the law's requirements what are the practices of the leaders in the industry. What are the practices of those whose production procedures are better than the average? Steps are then taken to try to raise the standards and the practices of the laggards."

"The philosophy of the Food and Drug Administration is to try to bring about cooperatively with industry the maximum voluntary compliance with its terms.

"To this end, the doors of the Food and Drug Administration are open to any representatives of industry who wish to discuss with us what the law's requirements are," Mr. Larrick's speech continued.

"It seems to us in the Food and Drug Administration that the problems in the production of foods, drugs, and cosmetics in the next decade will be more challenging than those of the past. We forecast that continued improvement in our food and drug supply will be achieved by the progressive utilization of scientific discoveries."

Anticipating problems that will come about through the discovery of new drugs, Mr. Larrick's address pointed out that the new drug section of the present food, drug and cosmetics act provides an adequate instrument to deal with the safety of new therapeutic agents.

"In conclusion, we in the Food and Drug Administration seek the help and cooperation of industry. We believe that if problems of mutual interest are fully disclosed and the facts are laid on the table for joint consideration, for the most part men of good intentions can arrive at common conclusions without difficulty," the paper said.

Phthalic Seen

—Continued from page 3

has more than tripled, and demand for phthalic esters has increased substantially.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, were presented to show production of crude naphthalene and phthalic anhydride for 1954 and 1955, with the latter year's figures estimated:

	1955	1954
Naphthalene, crude, melting point under 74° C	81,860	49,931
74° C-76° C	21,389	19,391
76° C-79° C	541,419	263,321
Refined, over 79° C	95,663	71,088
Phthalic anhydride	349,734	253,190

Imports of naphthalene during 1955 amounted to 120,400,000 pounds, as against 66,871,000 pounds in 1954. Exports were negligible.

On the other hand, BDSA reported that imports of phthalic anhydride were nominal in both years, while exports in 1955 rose to 19,000,000 pounds over 1954's level of 11,324,000 pounds.

ADMA Supports

—Continued from page 4

the agency be increased to $6,779,000 in the fiscal year 1957, to enable it to expand its enforcement operations. This would be an increase of almost $1,000,000 over current year appropriations (OPD 1/23/56).

In letters to the chairmen of the congressional committees, Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the association, said that the drug industry is concerned over the understaffing of the medical section of the FDA.

This condition presents an obstacle to the speedy processing of new life-saving drugs, he pointed out, and should be remedied by congress without delay.

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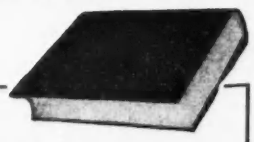

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Heading the Corning Glassworks Fellowship on the chemistry of organosilicon compounds for the past 15 years, Mr. McGregor has been granted 23 patents on silicone products and processes. He speaks with authority as he explains simply and in as non-chemical language as possible all the commercial products available—silicone fluids, silicone compounds, silicone lubricants, silicone resins, silicone rubbers, and "bouncing putty"—shows you their chemical and physical behavior—describes methods of applications in your own and allied industries.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported in most textile and leather chemicals chiefly for prompt requirements last week. Withdrawals of materials continued active against former contracts. Market tone remained on a steady basis, at current price levels, except egg yolk which continued weak and declined 7 cents per pound.

Firmer tone was noted in tapioca flour shipments from Brazil. Offerings were lighter and price shading has been discontinued. Shipments of this material from Siam also were stronger due in part to the advance of ocean freight rates of about 15 cents per pounds, effective March 1. This also has strengthened replacements of sago flour. Stocks of sago on spot were still limited, but some relief was expected from arrivals due the latter part of this month. While new business n potato starch was reported spotty, the market was steady at unchanged prices for shipment from mills in Maine and Idaho.

In tanning materials, the smaller production of myrobalans continued to delay fulfillment of contracts placed recently and also has raised quotations of No. 1 assorted and Bombay grades. Quotations were still nominal and subject to confirmation. Trading in quebracho extract for shipment has been resumed and moderate business was reported at former quotations. Other tanning materials were unchanged and steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
Myrobalans, No. 1 asst., $5 per ton. Bombay, $6 per ton.

Reduced
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
106.60	105.46	105.42	94.16

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—New business was reported moderate chiefly for prompt needs, while withdrawals against current contracts continued to move in good volume. Quotations were steady and unchanged.

Annual capacity for the production of sodium bichromate and chromate is currently rated at 132,866 tons compared with 131,400 tons at the end of 1950, it was reported by the Department of Commerce. Production has shown considerable fluctuation from year to year. Record output in 1951, brought on by expanded demand early in the Korean conflict declined 30 percent in 1952. In 1953, production improved but declined again about 8 percent in 1954. On the basis of producers reports, it was estimated that output in 1955 may return to the 1953 level of about 109,000 tons. Output during the first half of 1955 was about 85 percent of capacity.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consuming demand was reported spotty, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices were without change and firm.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch—Steady consuming demand was noted for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was sharply higher and increased 2,044,000 bushels to 50,382,000 bushels for the week ended January 27, against 49,888,000 for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was quotably unchanged, despite light consuming demand. Flake was quoted at $2.20 to $2.24 per pound, and powder, $2.24 to $2.26 per pound, spot delivery as to quantity and seller. Technical was held at 83c. to 90c. per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production in December, 1955, for immediate consumption drying and freezing totaled 4,073,000 pounds, compared with 14,290,000 in December 1954 and the 1949-53 average of 13,207,000 pounds. December production was the smallest for the month since December, 1951. The quantities used for immediate consumption, drying and freezing were all smaller than than in December, 1954. Dried egg (egg solids production) during December totaled 449,000 pounds, compared with 1,336,000 pounds during December, 1954, and the average of 2,346,000 pounds. December production consisted of 33,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 329,000 pounds of dried albumen and 87,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during December, 1954, consisted of 134,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 624,000 pounds of dried albumen and 578,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production during December totaled 2,808,000 pounds, compared with 9,752,000 pounds in December, 1954, and the 1949-53 average of 5,679,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 26,000,000 pounds in December, compared with 20,000,000 pounds in December, 1954, and the average decrease of 23,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—This market continued unsettled and was further reduced 4c. per pound. Stocks on spot declined to $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity. Demand was reported slow. Yolk production in December amounted to 87,000 pounds, compared with 578,000 pounds, December, 1954.

Potato Starch—Demand for delivery against current contracts continued active, while new business was spotty. Market remained steady at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine and 6c. f.o.b. Idaho for western delivery and 6/10c. less to eastern points. Stocks on spot were in fair request and held at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, warehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Firmer undertone featured this market due to restricted offers for shipment from Brazil and higher ocean freight rates of 15c. per 100 pounds for shipment from Siam effective March 1. High grade Brazilian was held at 6.1c. to 6.15c. per pound, carlots exdock, prompt shipment and Siamese "B" grade at 6c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was reported fair, chiefly for actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Inquiry was fairly active for replacements. Prompt shipment was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Scarcity of available supplies at primary sources continued to feature this market. Higher nominal quotations were reported and still subject to confirmation. No. 1 assorted was nominal at $64 per ton, exdock; crushed, $77 to $78 and Bombay, $60 per ton, same basis. Deliveries against former contracts were reported several months behind in some instances. Powdered extract also was merely nominal at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Trading has been resumed at former quotations, according to trade sources. Sales of solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin were reported at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The immediacy of Easter was strengthening spot sales of seasonal commodities last week, it was reported, with the peak of the seasonal period still a number of weeks off. Though the swell has not been of outstanding size or vigor, dealers said, it makes for a more comfortable market than was present at the beginning of the year.

Peppermint oil appeared to strenghten slightly in the spot market, though most dealers agree that it is only a temporary position. Some pointed out that a small quantity of high test material is present on the market and this will be felt more and more because of the need of the material for blending purposes. However, it is assumed that, considering the size of last year's crop and the amount of material now present on the market, the situation of the high test material will not really affect the general material market.

Ceylon quality citronella oil firmed somewhat last week as a reflection, one dealer suggested, of the high Java-type (Formosan) prices. However, the Java-type material continued to show a relatively good market. Chenopodium (wormseed) has been firming up for the past few weeks with the inside listing reaching a $3.35 per pound level last week.

The seeds and spices showed little activity last week. Both qualities of Ceylon cinnamon were quoted at good prices but material for the most part was reflecting ease through slight price decline.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, Ceylon, green, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.
Oil, Chenopodium, 5c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Coriander, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 1½c. per lb.
Oil, clove, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame, 1½c. per lb.
Vanilla bean, Bourbon, 80c. per lb.
Mexican, cut, 75c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
135.00	135.20	134.60	138.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Chenopodium—This oil continued to firm up last week, it was noted. Dealers reported that the quantity of cheap parcels that were present on the market had virtually disappeared. Spot lots were quoted at $3.35 to $3.80 per pound, according to quality and quantity. This reflects a 25c. advance over three weeks ago and a 5c. per pound advance for last week.

Citronella—Ceylon quality citronella firmed somewhat last week, it was reported, to a $1-$1.20 per pound range. It had previously been listed on the inside for about 85c. per pound. Java-type (Formosan) citronella continued at the $2.05-$2.10 range.

Clove—Census bureau import figures on the raw material for this commodity show a drastic decline for 1955 in comparison to the five previous years. Total imports during '55 (including estimates for the last two months of the year) came to 1,896,000 pounds, whereas the average for the 1949-1953 period came to 2,588,000 pounds and those for 1954 rose even higher to a near record 3,874,000 pounds.

Clove Leaf—Rectified quality of this oil eased slightly last week, it was reported. The new range, $1.90 to $2 per pound is 10c. less than the previous listing. Crude clove leaf oil continues at $1.20-$1.50 per pound.

Dillweed—This commodity continued unmoved last week, it was reported. The listed range of $3.50-$4.50 per pound has remained unchanged for some time. Neither production nor demand show either trends or shadings away from the present even tone, most dealers noted.

Nutmegs—This commodity continued to look soft last week, in spite of the long term picture, it was reported. Arrival of another shipment of West Indian quality raw material eased that market which, in turn, usually presages further movement in the oils market. Producers continue to note, however, that supply in the face of the heavy damage done last fall, can not possibly be expected to stand up to what it had been in the past. Tightening of the market is expected later on the year.

Raw material import figures for this oil showed little variation last year from imports of the five previous years, the census bureau reported. The figure for this year, 4,691,000 pounds (including an estimate for the final two months of the year) doesn't lag too far behind the 1954 total of 5,303,000 pounds, and even less behind the 1949-1953 average figure of 4,915,000 pounds.

Peppermint—This oil appeared to firm slightly last week, it was reported, with upward shadings in price being marked for the first time in a number of months. Dealers contend that as the consuming season advances and the old crop period gets further and further away, the market is likely to feel the effects of the rather light supply of high test material necessary for blending purposes. There is plenty of peppermint oil available but not high test material, it was pointed out.

Pimento Berry—This oil stood steady at a price of about $4.50 per pound, it was reported last week. Earlier reports of a price decline have been attributed to the presence on the market of some old quality material in the spot market. Dealers reported also on the presence in the marketplace of some material being passed off as berry oil that was in actuality leaf oil.

Sandalwood—This oil continued to show a soft market last week, it was reported. Dealers said that it is currently listing at a range of about $16.10 to $16.75 per pound.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended January 30

New York

Black Pepper (9 lots, 960 bags.
Basilico Dried Leaves, 10 cases.
Cassia (21 lots), 1,880 bales.
Chillies (2 lots), 273 cases.
Cloves (2 lots), 150 bags.
Cumin Seed, 62 bags.
Fenugreek Seed (8 lots), 1,627 bags.
Fennel Seed (2 lots), 261 bags.
Ginger, 92 bags.
Gum Karaya (6 lots), 402 bags.
Marjoram Leaves, 100 bags.
Mace (3 lots), 39 cases.
Nutmegs (9 lots), 809 bags.
Oregano Leaves (2 lots), 703 bales.
Rauwolfia Root (2 lots), 390 bags.
Sesame Seed (2 lots), 629 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

The bois de rose derivatives, linalool and linalyl acetate, both continued soft last week, reflecting the lassitude still clutching the entire Brazilian market in its grip. Dealers noted that the firming political situation in that country might eventually bring about a shift in the economic picture. However, there is little hope that this will take place in the immediate picture.

Miscellaneous

Cardamom Seed—Ceylon quality green seed firmed up slightly last week with a 5c. per pound advance to a $2 listing, it was reported. The

Key Men at MM&R

GEORGE H. McGLYNN

Vice President and Treasurer, MM&R

George H. McGlynn is one of the few New Yorkers who is a "native son," having been born in the city in 1896 and educated at New York University. After serving with the U. S. Army during the First World War, he joined MM&R in 1920 and is now treasurer and a vice president.

"George" carries the MM&R banner at scores of trade conventions and business meetings every year. He is a past president of the Essential Oil Association of the U.S.A. and a member of the executive committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade.

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other quality cardamom remained unmoved.

Celery Seed—The French quality of this commodity eased slightly in the spot market last week, it was noted. The new range of 27c.-28c. per pound is a 1c. decline from the previous listing. Indian celery seed stood fast at 16c. per pound.

Mustard Seed — English quality yellow mustard seed eased somewhat last week, it was reported. The price quoted for afloat material was 11½c. per pound, or 1½c. less than the previous spot market listing. The other quality materials remained unchanged in price. Dutch mustard seed is still unavailable on spot.

Paprika—High quality material is now reportedly being shipped from Spain amidst the general influx of newcrop, it was noted last week.

Pepper—The market slipped fractionally during the week, it was reported. Arrivals and releases provided a plentitude of spot stocks. Consuming demand was not particularly good and sellers were forced to shade the general level in order to find a buyer. Foreign markets held their own pretty well and, as a result, the differential between spot and future deliveries narrowed. The spot market continued to attempt to absorb the heavy arrivals of Indian crop. The question always true at this time of year is whether or not the markets abroad will be strong enough to maintain its level while the crop is moving into shipping ports. During the past years there were always eventual declines in the overseas market. White pepper showed little change with firmness at source supporting levels here.

Poppy Seed—Two declines were marked in this easing market last week, it was reported. Dutch quality material was being quoted at 23c., a 1c. drop from the previous price; Polish seed was going for 22c., also a 1c. per pound drop. Argentine quality poppy, previously unavailable on the spot market, was listing for 21c. per pound.

Vanilla Bean — Bourbon quality beans dropped twice last week, bringing to the market the swiftest developing softness in the spot area, it was reported. The first drop brought the price down to about $5.25 per pound, or, a 40c. drop from the previous weeks listing. Then, later in the week, the price declined another 40c. to a new low of about $4.85 per pound. This, in the light of the fact that the market had stood at $10 and $11 per pound last year, is staggering. The situation is attributed to the vast influx of newcrop into the spot market, it was reported.

Declines were also reported in the Mexican quality market where cuts declined 75c. per pound to a $7 inside listing and whole beans declined 75c. to $4.75 per pound quote.

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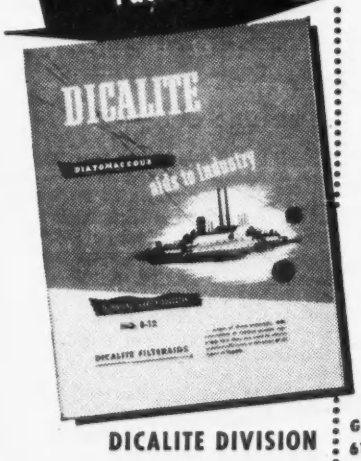

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Petroleum Derivatives

The waxes continued to lead the way in this market last week, it was reported, with microcrystalline still holding a slight edge over paraffin. However, paraffin dealers continued suggesting that a price advance was in the making for their product. The solvents and diluents remained strong in spite of slightly darkening clouds on the automotive industry horizon. Dealers noted though, that whatever might occur in that industry, seasonal sales during the hot weather should easily spark them at least until the late fall months. Two petroleum industry experts noted that demand, during the next ten years, should advance by 74 percent and that supply, in order to keep abreast, will have to be boosted by 71 percent. The experts interpret this to mean that investments will have to be stepped up 115 billion dollars, or more than twice the capital outlays it has made during the past 10 years.

1953 findings of three petroleum associations have been released recently. The major factors defined by the study, according to the research group, were:—

Oil wells drilled in 1953 (49,279) involved an investment of about $50,000 each.

Drilling costs skyrocketed as the depth of the well increased. Example cited: — while drilling costs per incremental foot in the 3,750-5,000 foot averaged almost $13, they ran close to $106 per foot beyond the 15,000 foot level.

The cost of drilling offshore wells ran approximately six times higher than those of land wells.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
104.37	104.37	103.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Good strength remained true in this market, it was reported last week. Nagging rumors of minor easing in the automotive industry have failed, to date, to make any imprint in the solvents market. However, persistance of the rumors, or verification, will undoubtedly leave a mark. Production continued good.

Cleaners Naphtha—This commodity has been realizing a relatively relaxed market, it was reported last week. Though some advance production has already been noted in a few areas preparatory to the summertime seasonal sales period, most producers are understandably wary of a reoccurrence of last years market softness. The inroads caused by synthetic fibre clothing left a mark that will not be easily erased, one dealer said. However, research into other channels for the solvent have been successful to some extent and dealers have hopes of not only spreading in new directions during the seasonal period but also of spreading sales more evenly throughout the year.

Partial Aromatics—Strength continued to be shown in this market, producers noted last week. However, it is dependent upon the same situation as that moving benzol, i.e., the relative strength of the automotive industry, will be the major influence in the future of the market.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 21 totaled 258,864,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,188,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 324,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 406,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 82,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Dealers noted that the seasonal summer market is only a few months off, and, no matter what might occur in other areas, there will be the steadying strength derived from that.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — November demand for propane outstripped production by nearly 50,000,000 gallons, according to a report by the bureau of mines. Total demand for the month totaled 372,489,000 gallons, while production was only up to 329,726,000 gallons. Butane, on the other hand, produced 159,936,000 gallons in November, while demand rose to only 102,982,00 gallons.

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in November was 33.1 million gallons, 9 percent greater than during November 1954. The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 5.1 million gallons, 26 percent higher than a year ago. The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses was 32 percent greater than during November 1954 and 25 percent above October, 1955. Deliveries of liquefied gases for use in gasoline blending were unchanged from a year ago. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 462 million gallons, a decrease of 65 million gallons during the month. Liquefied gases stored underground accounted for 336 million gallons of the total.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Strength in depth continued to be shown by this wax, it was reported last week. All areas of the market looked firm with the South American export situation remaining the oustanding strongpoint.

Paraffin — Particularly good strength remained in this market last week, it was reported. Continuous rumors of upward price shifts prevailed. The cardboard and paper container market remained the focal point of the industry's strength.

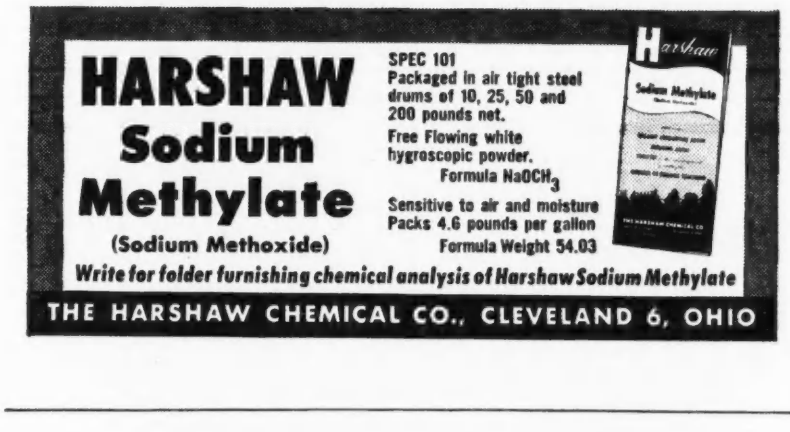
Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended January 20 was 7,044,950 barrels, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a bureau of mines basis of approximately 7,952,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Crude oil production in the Middle East has increased about 85 percent during the last five years, according to one major producer. The advance has been primarily aided through the investment and spending of about one billion American dollars in the area, the producer noted.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Firm listings were maintained for high melting point paraffin waxes. Production was in good volume with no limitations on any grade reported. Demand was moderate to good. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, listed .093 per pound.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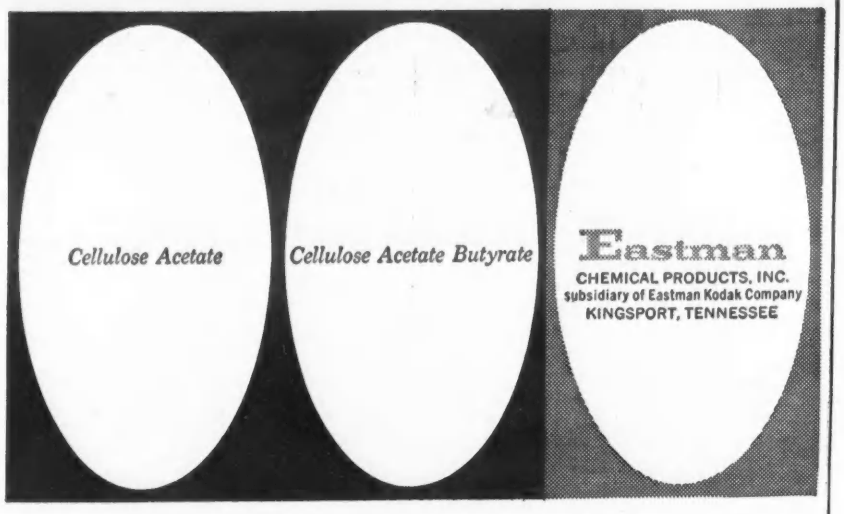

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Coatings Materials

Seasonally normal trading and steady prices were reported for most materials in last week's market. A notable exception was imported Argentine casein, a material displaying marked price easiness. As of last Wednesday, the price had slipped 2½ cents to 28 cents per pound, due, at least in part, to an attitude of waiting on the part of consumers. It is believed that many consumers are postponing their purchases until supplies become looser with the addition of European production. Others are apparently waiting just to see if the market will move further downwards.

Other changes reported for last week were moderate upward revisions, posted February 1, for one manufacturer's line of synthetic resins, including alkyds and various copolymers. Although unofficial as yet, a substantial price upping is contemplated for cadmium colors in response to the $4 per pound advance in selenium. Industry sources foresee an imminent advance of 40 cents to 60 cents per pound in the pigments.

Oxides of lead and zinc were moving along evenly in last week's trading, and prices looked stable. But some action could evolve from the firmness lead and zinc metals are currently experiencing in the London market.

Following the recent decline in the orange grades, quotations on shellac appeared stabilized locally and somewhat firmer abroad. Trading was described as moderate to slow. Sales of gums were irregular, as has been the case throughout the month, dropping quite low at times and then picking up rapidly. This would indicate that purchasing has been restricted to immediate needs.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Casein, Arg., 2¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 4, 1955
100.08	100.09	100.10	97.11

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—A solid $4 advance in the price of selenium was expected last week to have an immediate effect on prices of cadmium colors. One manufacturer reported that its prices would probably be advanced 40c. to 60c. per pound.

Chrome Colors — Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue, CP) during November dropped to 620 short tons, from 635 short tons produced the month previously, according to a Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in November was 936 short tons, compared with 1,085 produced the month before. Output of chrome yellow and orange in November was down to 2,404, as against 2,652 in October. Molybdate chrome orange production totals came to 617 short tons in November, down slightly from the 624 produced the month previously. Zinc yellow (zinc chrome) production amounted to 661 short tons, as compared with 699 produced in October.

Lead Pigments — A fair market for lead pigments was encountered last week and the price held steady. Reports from abroad indicated a stronger market there due to the dock strike in Australia, but the situation abroad has not been acute enough thus far to affect the American market.

Zinc Pigments — These materials sold in fair quantities last week at stable prices. As in the case of lead, zinc metal was firming abroad because of an Australian dock strike, but no repercussions on the domestic scene have been felt as yet.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates — Sales of phthalates during the month of January were reported in line with expectations. As the present contract period extends through March, prices can be expected to hold steady during the immediate future. Material on hand was described as sufficient to maintain the market in good balance.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for November, and list October's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

	†November	†October
Production		
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	10,136,220	10,026,921
Adhesive resins	3,033,871	3,050,264
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,492,856	2,462,926
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	11,069,553	11,475,040
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,522,960	3,436,993
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	8,190,607	*8,280,062
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	62,199,548	62,159,383
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	24,600,414	25,563,231
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	6,987,734	6,926,631
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,885,768	1,969,818
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	533,660	691,793
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums), esterified with glycerol	1,242,460	1,674,850
esterified with other alcohols, (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	1,703,904	1,725,843
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,817,706	2,436,976
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,070,013	3,252,020
All other modifications	3,246,042	3,537,996
Coumarone — indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,211,850	23,471,156
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorhodrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	341,261	351,711

†Partly estimated. *Revised.

Fractional price increases were announced effective February 1 by a major supplier for its line of coating resins, including alkyds, phenolics and various copolymers. The increased prices were believed to reflect higher costs of manufacture.

Natural Resins

Gums—Prices at the source are firm but local quotations continue steady. Throughout January sales have been irregular, dropping quite low at times and then recovering rapidly. Sufficient supplies have been on hand to meet the fluctuating demand. Prices of the most active dammars are Singapore No. 1, 47-49c. per pound; No. 2, 29-30c. per pound; and Siam, 39c. per pound.

Shellac—Trading continued slow to moderate at recently reduced prices. Current quotations on orange grades are lemon No. 1, 53c. per pound; No. 2, 51c. per pound; superfine, 49-50c. per pound; and TN, 48c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein — An attitude of wait and see has taken hold among buyers

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of casein, and as a result the price of Argentine material eased further in last week's market. The current price is 28c. per pound, some 2½c. below the price prevailing previously.

Consumption of casein during the first eleven months of 1955 was 69,800,000 pounds, according to unofficial estimates. This figure reveals a substantial advance over the 60,000,000 consumed in 1954, but is a bit below the 1953 total, which established an overall record for casein consumption.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan.27	Mon. Jan.30	Tues. Jan.31	Wed. Feb.1	Thur. Feb.2
Drums—					
K	$8.83§	$8.45	...	...	...
M	8.50	8.43	...	...	$8.47
N	8.45§	9.00	...	$8.40	...
WG	8.60	9.20	...	...	...
WW	9.05§	8.70	...	8.67§	...
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	8.35	...
N	...	...	...	8.60	...
WW	8.96	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Jan. 27)—
WG, $8.35; M, $8.17§; K or better, $8.19§

Sales, USDA

980*	583*	193*	393*	423*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.557§	...	...	.5575
Sales	16,000¶	...	...	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

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‡Average price.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, November 5, 1925

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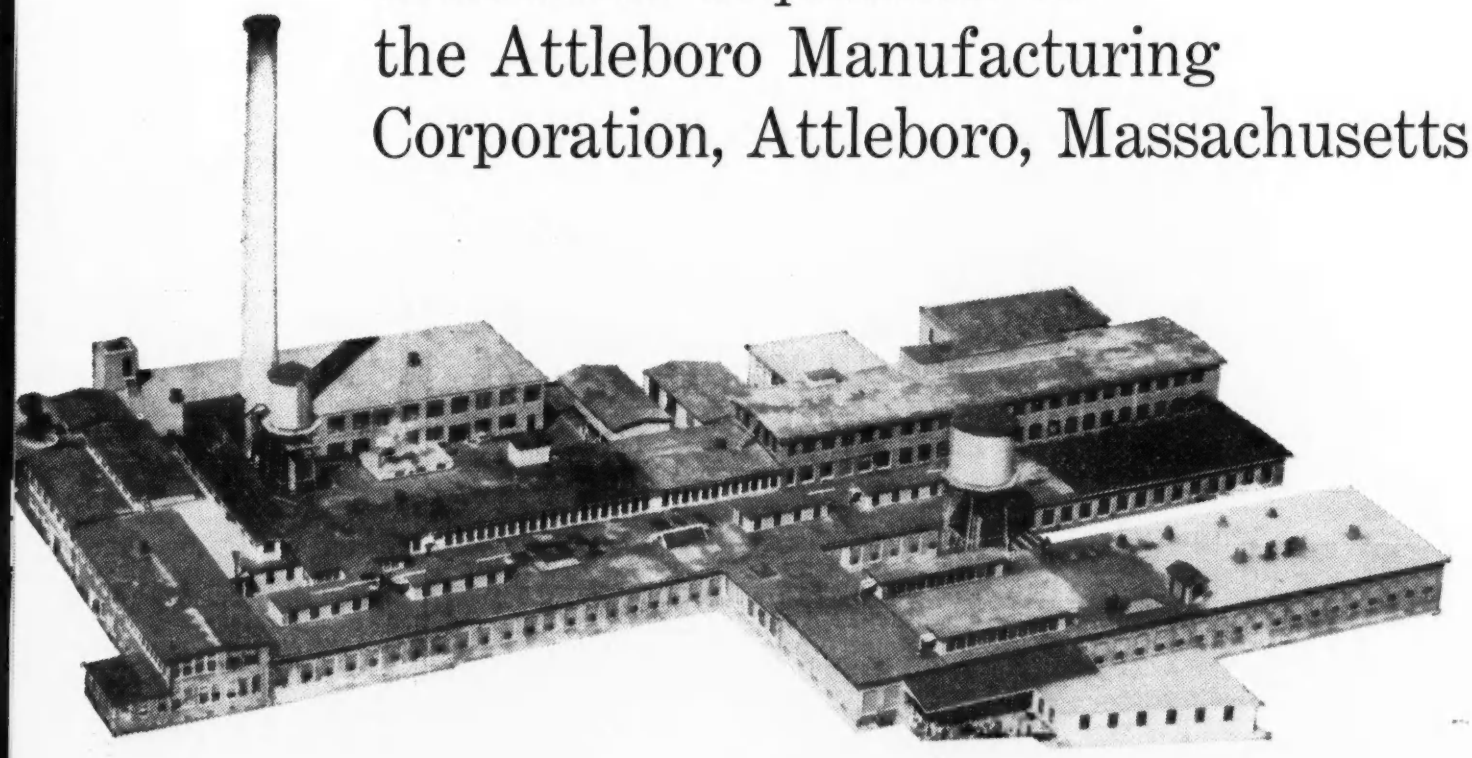

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As of January 1, 1956, the Mantrose Corporation acquired the Attleboro Manufacturing Corporation of Attleboro, Mass., with its large modern plant, in order to make it possible to meet these increased demands. Our greatest asset is the faith and confidence of our customers. We firmly believe that sincerity and integrity, which cannot be measured or bought, are the test of real service.

The Mantrose Corporation renews its pledge to maintain the high standard of its products that has made its growth possible during the past thirty years.

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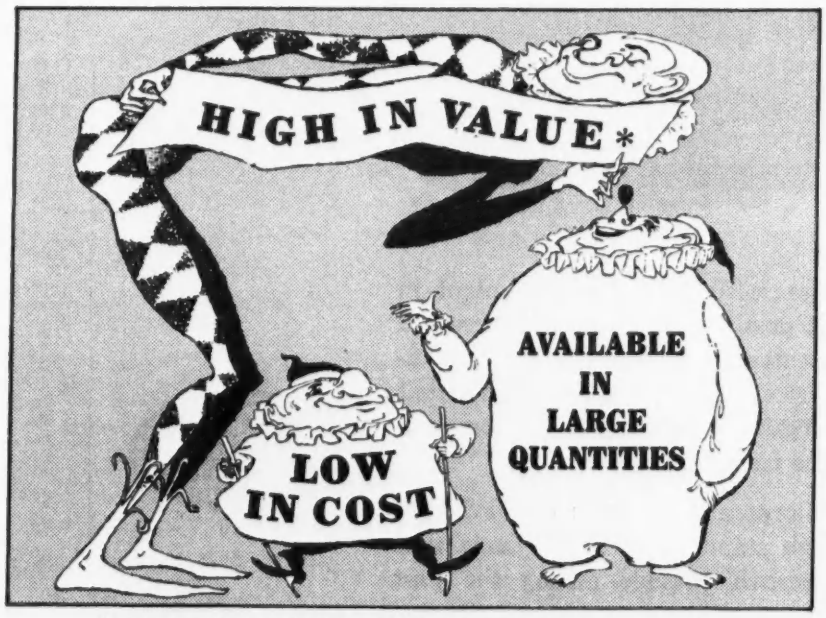

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Clairton, Pennsylvania

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Company .....
Address .....

Standard-Toch Appoints Howard Trade Sales Mgr.

Edward M. Howard has been appointed sales manager of the trade sales division of Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc. He has been with the company ten years.

Mr. Howard has covered, as sales representative, territories comprising several states and including the New York metropolitan area. In 1954, Mr. Howard was named district sales manager, directing the allocation of the "Automatic Color Carousel," paint-color mixing machine developed by Standard-Toch, and supervising sales of consumer paints for this new color system.

Joseph Bates, who has represented paint manufacturers for the past eight years in Pennsylvania and Illinois, has joined Standard-Toch Chemicals as sales representative in the central Pennsylvania territory.

National Starch Purchases Additional Chicago Property

S. F. Thune, vice-president of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has announced the purchase of several acres of land adjoining the present plant property located at 3641 South Washtenaw avenue, Chicago.

The acquisition of the property squares out a full city block with extended frontage on the main line tracks of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Plans for expansion have not been announced.

Victor Selects Meininger As New Department Head

Jess A. Meininger, a member of the technical service staff of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has been appointed manager of a newly formed milling industry technical service department.

Mr. Meininger joined Victor 24 years ago as a member of the baking research laboratory staff. In 1946, he became a member of Victor's technical service staff.

A. M. Todd Company Fills Six Key Executive Posts

A. M. Todd Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has named Albert J. Todd chairman of the board. Succeeding Mr. Todd as president is Albert J. Todd, jr. Winship A. Todd has been named vice-president and treasurer, and Roy T. Kieft has become vice-president and auditor.

Walter F. Phillips has become vice-president in charge of the company's peppermint and spearmint oil buying operations in the northwest, and Allman Todd, jr., has also been named a vice-president.

Farnow Offices in New Quarters

Farnow, Inc., has moved its sales and administration offices to new quarters in a building on the other side of its plant. The new address is 4-83 48th avenue, Long Island City, N.Y.

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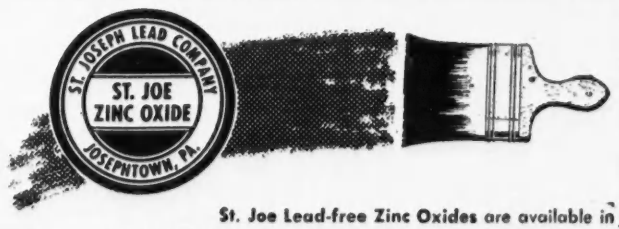

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active export business in cottonseed and soybeans oils again boosted quotations sharply last week and also strengthened other edible grades. Corn oil was higher, while peanut remained steady and unchanged. Olive oil on spot continued to advance, reflecting the scarcity and uncertainty of obtaining stocks for replacement. Further strength in flaxseed boosted the price for linseed oil, to the highest level since November, 1954. Trading, however, continued restricted to fill-in needs.

Slow demand for tallow and greases brought out selling pressure and quotations were reduced sharply. Export business was slow and moderate domestic business was reported at the lower levels. Grease oils also became unsettled and prices declined fractionally, while tallow oil remained unchanged.

Interest in other industrial oils was limited. Tung oil was quiet, but steady for nearby and forward delivery. Trading in oiticica was light and spotty.

Oilmeals continued unsettled and lower. Cottonseed meal declined $3 per ton; soybean and peanut meals, $1 per ton, while linseed was off $2.50 per ton. Demand for meals lacked snap and was restricted to nearby delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Olive, 30c. per gal.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed, meal, $3 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week Last	Prev. week Prev.	Last month Last	Feb 4, 1955 Feb. 4,
101.67	103.92	104.58	114.50

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Trading was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Domestic grades were steady and unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Corn — Crude was stronger with sales at 13¾c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was higher at 17¼c. per pound, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed — Liquidation and profit taking resulted in moderate price declines in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week, but the market rallied and closed strong, reflecting higher crude market and pending export business. Trading in crude and bleachable oils was reported active for shipment abroad. Open interest continued to increase totaling 4,930 contracts. Export interest in crude was active. Sales were reported up to 13c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 12⅞c.; 12¾c. Valley; 12¾c. Waco and 12½c. Lubbock.z

Refined cottonseed oil consumption in December was indicated at 2,189 tankcars, against 2,493 in November and 3,378 in December last year. Total disappearance for five months ending December amounted to 10,620 tankcars compared with 15,949 during the same period in 1954. Visible oil supply was estimated at 21,663 tankcars, December 31, against 25,266, December 1954

Cottonseed Crush: Dec.

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during December and November, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	December	November
	Tons	
Receipts	569,890	1,405,786
Crushed	672,452	780,963
Stocks	2,420,659	2,523,221

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	226,931,000	262,589,000
Stocks	69,601,000	68,100,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	185,720,000	189,943,000
Stocks	[1]378,216,000	[1]323,844,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	317,153	370,633
Stocks	163,049	173,742

[1]Includes 54,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable November 30 total of 117,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export but not lifted and excludes quantities sold for export and being processed. As of December 31, CCC reported no quantities of refined cottonseed oil, being removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit" position to other storage.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 3, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	197	15.40	15.00	15.20S
May	447	15.43	15.08	15.38S
July	394	15.43	15.07	15.40S
Sept.	304	15.31	15.00	15.25S
Oct.	26	15.23	14.86	15.02@15.08
Dec.	48	15.01	14.70	14.90@14.92

Total sales, 1,426 contracts.

Linseed — This market was stronger and advanced 3/10c. per pound, as a result of higher flaxseed. Raw oil was raised to 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, February-August delivery, the highest level since November 1954.

Flaxseed—Stock in all storage positions on January 1, 1956, totaled 34,600,000 bushels, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This is about one-tenth larger than stocks on hand a year earlier and about the same as those held January 1, 1954.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed was stronger following early declines, bids gaining 2c. over a week ago at $3.40, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Export interests again paced the market, followed reluctantly by crushers.

Olive—Shipments of drums from Spain were permitted on export licenses that expired up to February 15, while embargos were still in effect beyond that date. The spot market was stronger and trading was reported up to $3.30 per gallon, drums, duty paid.

Peanut—Crude was steady, with sales at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast, prompt shipment. Offers were light. Refined oil was unchanged at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Active export business continued to feature this market. Trading was active at fractional advances. Crude was sold up to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, February shipment and 12⅜c., March through September. Refined salad was boosted to 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, February delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 3, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	5	12.30	12.10	12.35@12.45
May	12	12.30	12.04	12.28@12.35
July	35	12.18	12.07	12.18S
Sept.	23	12.03	11.74	11.80@11.90
Dec.	10	11.32	11.18	11.26S

Total sales, 85 contracts.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in December totaled 4,037 tank-

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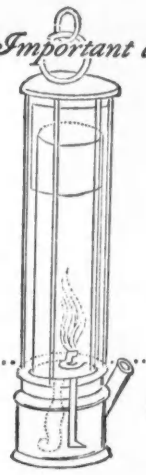

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Export: 2205 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, O.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

cars against 4,194 in November and 3,594, December, 1954. Disappearance during three months (October-December) amounted to 13,158 tankcars against 11,130 for same period in 1954. Visible supply was estimated at 17,025 tankcars, December 31 against 9,847, December, 1954.

Tung—Buying interest was slow, but the market remained steady. Tankcars were maintained at 26¾c. per pound, New York, nearby and 26½c., April forward. Domestic oil was unchanged at 26¼c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 28¼c. to 28½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted nominally at $120 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	307,050	2,764,000
Previous week	198,000	908,000
Corresponding week, 1954	2,118,500	1,200,000
Total this year	7,488,650	8,778,000
Corresponding period, 1954	17,220,650	6,530,000

Copra—Prompt shipment was steady and offered at $145 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier, and all grades declined fractionally. Buying interest was slow and offerings more liberal. Choice white all hog was nominal at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and not all hog, 7⅜c. Yellow was lower at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular and unsteady. Cash lard was quoted at 11.50c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Quiet trading and increased selling pressure weakened this market and all grades were fractionally lower. Export business was inactive, though inquiry was active. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, extra, 7⅛c.; special 6⅞c. and No. 1, 6¾c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 8⅞c. and extra, 8⅝c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was unsettled and lower. Demand continued slow. Meal forty-one percent was offered at $54 per ton Memphis, $57 Alabama, $60 Georgia, $59 South Carolina mills, February-March shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market weak and sharply lower.

Minneapolis.—Prices declined $2.50 to $3 on extracted type. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, quoted at $52.50 to $53 a short ton for February forward, bulk, Minneapolis and expeller $61 February and $60.50 March-June.

Soybean Meal—Slow demand and heavy production unsettled the market. Meal forty-four percent, unrestricted, was offered at $49 per ton February; $50 March-April; $51 May-September and at $51 f.o.b., Mississippi Valley points, February-March.

Waxes

Business in vegetable waxes was reported slow, and confined to actual needs. Beeswax continued firm reflecting the strength of crude grades. Carnauba was unchanged and steady for all grades. Scarcity of candelilla for shipment from Mexico kept this market strong and prices were well held at the recent advance of 5c. per pound for replacements. Japan wax also was scarce on spot and prices were well held for all positions. Demand for ouricury was inactive.

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BALL MILLS—5'x22" (tube) & Hardinge 2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48", & 7'x36" New.

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500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
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Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42". 4'x5' & 6'x4'.
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
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Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Lancaster 9' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
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Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 50 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers. 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary. Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

PARTIAL LISTING. WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY & PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.

107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

LIQUIDATION

Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS

1—Pfaudler 5'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S.S. 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S.S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S.S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S.S Conical Hopers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S.S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S.S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—4' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL

1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S.S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S.S 55 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S.S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 40 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS

3—Link Belt 316 S.S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS

3—4' x 13' closed 316 S.S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S.S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
8—Karbate Heat Exchangers 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S.S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I. R. Jet Refrigeration Unit, complete, 136 Tons 50°F. to 45°F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL

400 S/S Valves ½" to 4" flanged and screwed. Large quantity of Tube Turns, Ells, Tees, Flanges, Bushings, 1" to 5". Porcelain Valves 1" to 4". Glass Lined Valves 2" to 3".

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
5—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

1—Patterson-Kelly 75 cu. ft. S/S Twin Shell 10 HP, XP motor.
8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuter, 3 HP motor.
2—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills, motor driven.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PY-14, S/S Super-D-Canter.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
6—8000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks with coils.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S.S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
17—55 to 2500 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1' S/S Rotary Vacuum String with Pumps.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
11—Stokes DDS2, D4, "R", and "T" Tablet Presses.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas—Tel: Jackson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

IN STOCK

JUST PURCHASED

1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, still installed in Camden, N. J.

4—Swenson Walker Crystallizers, 30' long each, welded jackets, excellent condition.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.

1—Fletcher Susp. 40" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.

1—Tolhurst Susp. 26" dia. Imperf. Basket, Steel.

1—Bird 36" x 50" Solid Bowl, Steel.

1—Bird 24" x 24" Horiz., Steel.

6—DeLaval Nos. 74-11; 94-01; 600, LA-11.

DRYERS

4—Devine #27 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, two-door, 17 shelves, 475 sq. ft.; with condensers.

1—Devine #23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, two-door, 13 shelves, 365 sq. ft., with condenser.

3—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves, 39" x 59", 80 sq. ft. 9½" space. UNUSED.

1—Bowen 5' dia. Stainless Steel Spray Dryer.

1—Stokes 3' dia. x 15' long Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

4—Double Drum Dryers: 42" x 120"; 24" x 60"; 24" x 36"; 22" x 38".

3—Rotary Hot Air Dryers: 5' x 30', 4'6" x 40', 3' x 24'.

3—Rotary Furnace Tubes 24" D x 8'6" L—Chrome nickel alloy.

1—Hardinge XC-2 Ruggles Coles Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 4' D x 30' L.

2—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' dia. x 40'.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—Goslin-Birmingham 6775 sq. ft. Quadruple Effect, Vertical long copper tubes.

1—Conkey 1900 sq. ft. Triple Effect, Vertical long Herculoy tubes.

1—Buflovak 588 sq. ft. Double Effect, all stainless steel.

1—Stainless Steel, 145 sq. ft. coil, 500 gal. pot.

3—B & S St. St. Jktd. Agit. Evap. Kettles, 6' dia. x 3' deep.

1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".

2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

2—Stokes Water Stills, #3A & #4S.

FILTERS

3—Sweetland Filters: #12 (72 lvs.); #5 (20 lvs.); #2 (18 lvs.).

2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' F Continuous Panel Type Filters, gas tight hoods and repulpers—UNUSED.

1—Swenson 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat type. Acid proof construction.

9—Filter Presses open and closed delivery, 12" to 36".

1—Niagara #110-20 St. St. Pressure Filter, 110 sq. ft.

1—Niagara #95-36 Filter with stainless steel leaves.

1—Sperry Aluminum Filter Press, 15", 29 ch.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone (Phila.) STevenson 4-7210

EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE S.S., 18"x28".

BLENDER, 1500# CAP. ALL S.S., JACKETED, CENTER DISCHARGE, RIBBON, 10 H.P. MOTOR, 36"x6'6"x 42".

BAKER PERKINS TER MEER S.S. 15" basket, complete.

COLLOID MILLS—All S.S. 6", 8" and 10"; motorized.

CONDENSERS—8. all monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube. Expansion Joint.

FEINC FILTER S.S., 5'2" D. x 7'4".

FITZPATRICK COMMINUTER S.S., Model D6, 5 h.p.

HEAT EXCHANGERS—188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.

MIXERS, D. A. SIGMA—Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 Gallon.

MIXERS, DRY POWDER—400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000 & 3000 lb.

RAYMOND No. 50 IMP. MILL, 60 h.p.

TANK—300 gal., monel, dished heads. Complete with Turbine agit. & XP motor drive, ASME.

TABLET PRESS—STOKES—RB-1, complete.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND COMPLETE PLANTS

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333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
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ECH SPECIALS

Gen. American 42" x 120' twin drum dryer
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. Mixer. 20 HP exp.
Sharples Super Centrifuge 316 SS 2 HP exp.
Hercules 200 sq. ft. S.S. Precoat Leaf Filter.
347 S.S. Tank 13,500 gals., 10'½" x 21' 8" x ¼",
Tolhurst 48" S.S. Centrifuge, exp. pf. mtr.
Day 5 gal. S.S. jktd. vac. Mixer, sigma arms
Baker Perkins Size 30, Type RWUEM, Sigma Arms Jktd. Mixer SS, 150 HP., 2600 gal. cap.

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STAINLESS STEEL SPECIALS

310-12 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
502-20 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
C27 Super-D-Hydrator.
27 cu. ft. Powder Mixer.
250 cu. ft. Blender.
100 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger.
5' x 18' Scrubber Column.
48" Bird Centrifuge Susp.
C20 Super-D-Hydrator.

5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
30"x8' Rotary Vac. Dryer, Stokes.
1106-36 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
8' x 125' Rotary Kiln.
10' x 200' Rotary Kiln.
9' x 64' Rotary Dryer.
5'6" x 40' Rotary Dryer.
310-12 L.B. Roto-Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L.B. Roto-Louvre Dryer.
5'x20' Baker Rotary Cooler.
304 HP Kewanee Boilers 125 PSI.
Riley W.T. Boiler, 40,000#/hr.
2100 CFM Sullivan Compressor.
625 CFM Worthington Compressor.
6' x 48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
140 cu. ft. dbl. Paddle Mixer.
200 gal. Baker Perkins Churn.
550 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger steel.
1800 sq. ft. Heat Exch. Everdur.
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Filter.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
1300 gal. glass-lined Tank.
Gyro Sifter, Robinson, 28A, SS.
19"x12' Karbate Column, NEW.
8'-5'-18" Gayco Classifiers.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
6'x10-Hearth Skinner Roaster.
30,000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.
10,000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.
6000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.

HEAT & POWER CO., Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-5280
[Machinery & Equipment Merchants]

FMC

CAN YOU USE ANY OF THESE FMC REBUILT MACHINES TO MEET YOUR PRODUCTION SCHEDULE?

BLENDERS

NEW Steel and Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers from 400 lb. to 10,000 lb.

Baker-Perkins Cascade Mixer; Jacketed 250 PSI; type 316 S.S. contact parts.

Stainless Tumbling Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 Stand & 3 HP motor.

New Porter S.S. jacketed ribbon blender 122 c.f. 25 h.p. motor drive.

W&P Type Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 100 gal. & 200 gal.

DRYERS-EVAPORATORS

Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; with flights; 5' diameter x 26' long.

Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryers; 18"x8" and 34"x10' (Vacuum).

Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; sizes up to 54"x40'; complete.

Inconel Double Effect Evaporator; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft. Complete.

Combustion Engineering 2 Stage Flash Drying System; 1,000 pounds of evaporation per hour.

Continuous Dryer with Stainless Conveyor Belt, 33' long by 42" wide in a four-section housing 5'6"x4'x21' long.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

Shriver & Sperry Pl. & Fr. Presses in Iron, Wood, Alum. Nickel, etc.

Sperry 36" Alum. 33 chamber Press; 4 eye with hydraulic closing.

Oliver Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to No. 12; wide choice.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; with Stainless Screens.

Hor. Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter; 7' Diameter with cone drive.

GRINDERS & MILLS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4.

Williams Hammer Mills; in sizes up to 42"x48".

Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators.

Abbe, Patterson and International Pebble Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP.

Raymond SS Imp Mill with 50 HP motor.

Bauer Double Runner 24" Attrition Mill.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48".

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock SS Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.; 2 pass-tube side.

Stainless Heat Exchanger or Condenser; 185 sq. ft.; 300 Tubes.

Vertical Stainless Condenser; 220 sq. ft.; 231 Tubes.

Horizontal 2 Pass Floating Hd. Heat Exchanger; 500 sq. ft.

Stainless Steel Calandria Section; 300 stainless Steel ¾" Tubes; 38" long in S.S. Tube sheets; 185 sq. ft.

COLUMNS and STILLS

Stainless 16 section Column; 19' overall x 8½"; with Condenser, Decanter, Feed Tank and Accessories.

Aluminum 11 section Column; 36' overall; 27½" diameter; complete with Calandria, Deplegmator, etc.

Lummus Alcohol Recovery Unit; 4 sections; in copper; 21' overall height; 18" diameter.

Continuous S.S. fatty acid still with Dowtherm boiler and accessories.

REACTORS

10 Pfaudler Steel Reactors 500 Gal. (6'x6') and 1000 Gal. (8' x 6') Jktd. 50 PSI and Internal 50 PSI.

Glass Lined Reactors by Pfaudler and Glasscote; 25 gal. to 1,000 gal., some jacketed and agitated.

Lancaster SS Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd; 50"x 17'4"; 300 PSI internal.

Monel Reactor; 785 Gal.; 5'x5'; Jacketed and agitated.

Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron; Jacketed Agitated; 80"x67".

2 Blaw-Knox Dowtherm jacketed agitated S.S. resin reactors.

STERILIZERS

FEATURED!

Jacketed late type Sterilizers by American, Bramhall-Deane, Wilmot Castle with accessories and non-corrosive contacts; Sizes 24"x36"x60"; 30"x42"x84"; 30"x48"x84"; 36"x42"x84"; 48"x42"x96". Some NEW; others equal to new.

NEW EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

New Steel and Stainless Ribbon Mixers; Tumbling Mixers; Agitators; Stainless Kettles & Tanks; New Special Equipment Fabricated to Specifications.

STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS—CLARIFIERS—SEPARATORS—EXTRACTORS

Tolhurst "Minute Man" 20" S/S Centrifugal Extractor; Perf. Basket.
Tolhurst Center Slung 30" Type 316 S/S Vapor Proof; 5HP XPL.
A.T.&M. Suspended 40" S/S Perf. Basket; Bottom Dump; 40 HP.
Fletcher S/S Perf. Basket 40" Centrifuge; under driven; bottom discharge.
A.T.&M. Suspended 42" Type 316 S/S; 30/15 HP 2 speed motor.
Bird Suspended 48" S/S Perf. Basket; Bottom Discharge; 20 HP & 5 HP.
A.T.&M. Suspended 60" Type 316 S/S; Vapor & Pressure Tight.
A.T.&M. 48" S/S Suspended Type with Plow; 30 HP XPL 2 speed motor.
Baker Perkins Ter Meer Con. Centrifugal Type S15 S/S.
Bird 18" x 28" Type 316 S/S Conical Bowl; Continuous Centrifugal.
Baker Perkins Thickener Clarifier 24" x 21"; Type 316 S/S; con. bottom.
Baker Perkins Type 316 S/S Screw Type Slurry Feeder; Size 3 CS.
Sharples C27 Super Dehydrator; Type 316 S/S; 30 HP XPL.
Sharples Super D Canter PY14; Vaportite; Type 316 S/S; 10 HP.
Sharples Nozzlejecter S/S Model DM 204; 7½ HP. AC motor.
Sharples Model D2DM Type 316 S/S with 52 Discs.
Sharples Super Centrifuge-Clarifier; Vapor-tite; M84-21-1JY; S/S 3 HP.
Podbielniak Centrifugal Extractors; Type 316 S/S; multi stage type.
Patterson Westphalia S/S Centrifugal Clarifier with 7½ HP motor.
Merco Continuous Centrifuge Type B 9; S/S with 15 HP motor.
DeLaval Industrial Centrfuge Model AA/00; Type 316 S/S 5 HP.

NEW FMC 1936 FLYER READY—SEND FOR IT

SEND US YOUR LIST OF SURPLUS EQUIPMENT
LIQUIDATE YOUR IDLE ASSETS BEFORE TAX TIME

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Southwest Steel Heat Exchanger, 1265 sq. ft.

3—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filters, Size 24" x 38" with 30 HP TEFC motors.

1—Doyle & Roth Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 168 sq. ft.

1—American Engineers Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 135 sq. ft.

10—Badger Aluminum Heat Exchangers 5 sq. ft. to 177 sq. ft.

1—Badger Aluminum Bubble Cap Column 14" x 12' with 9 trays.

1—Vogt 500 sq. ft. Admiralty Metal Tube Heat Exchanger (New).

2—Alco Admiralty Metal Heat Exchangers 1600 sq. ft. ea. (new).

1—Worthington Air Compressor Model HB, 14 x 11 with 50 HP motor.

12—Sweetland #12 Stainless Steel Filters with 72 leaves.

1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter, Rubber-lined, Size 3' x 6'.

1—Feinc Type 316 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, String Discharge, Size 3' x 1'.

10—Sperry C. I. 30" x 30" closed delivery Filter Presses, 20 ch. ea.

2—Sperry C. I. 24" x 24" closed delivery Filter Press, with hydraulic closing device, 23 ch. ea.

2—Sperry C. I. Closed Delivery Filter Presses, 18" x 18" with 12 ch. ea.

1—Tolhurst Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with 32" perforated basket, complete with plow and motor.

1—Shriver C. I. 42" x 42" Open Delivery Filter Press, with hydraulic closing device, 54 ch.

4—Shriver 56" Filter Press Skeletons with hydraulic closing device.

1—AT&M Suspended Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuge with 20" basket, complete with plow and motor.

1—Bird Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 48" perforated basket complete with motor and plow.

2—Milton Roy Type 316 Stainless Steel Proportionating Pumps, 30 GPH and 160 GPH.

20—Worthite Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 2".

2—St. Regis Bag Packers, Models 110 FS and 107-FC.

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer Model 502-20.

1—Buflovak Double Door Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME Code built.

1—Hersey Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, Size 38" x 15'.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, Size 4'6" x 40'.

5—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5 and 20 shelves.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 20 ft.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

5—Simpson Intensive #0 Mixers.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel Laboratory Muller.

3—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixers, 4500 gal. ea.

1—Readco Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

2—Type 304 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 2500 gal. ea.

1—Badger Aluminum Bubble Cap Column, 30" x 17' with 15 trays.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

LIQUIDATING
IN OHIO

1—Day #3 gearless Pony Mixer.
1—Tolhurst 40" rubber covered suspended Centrifugal.
1—Bonnet 50 x 22" Ball Mill.
1—Gruendler 10" x 16" Jaw Crusher.
1—Parsons #26 Oval Bag Dust Arrestor.
1—Parsons Material Conveying System.
1—Redler 3" x 21' Conveyor.
1—Northern Dust Collector, 2000 CFM.
1—Monarch #93 Simplex Furnace.

All items are motor driven and still set up as when last used.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.

293 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.
TAlbot 4-2050
Harry Pearlman, Pres. Bill Wolf, Vice-Pres.

MILLS—3 roll and 5 roll J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL—Tolhurst 48" PULVERIZERS — RAYMOND, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
HIGHEST CLASS RECONDITIONING
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JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless Steel and Plain
COLLOID MILLS
LABELERS — Spot, Can Semi-automatic
TABLES PRESSES — Single and Rotary
WE BUY and or SELL SINGLE UNITS and COMPLETE PLANTS

WE SELL THE WORLD OVER

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO. INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880
1051-59 WEST 35TH STREET
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

NEW STAINESS STEEL MIXERS DOUBLE RIBBON from 200 to 2,000 lb. capacity.
W&P 100 GALLON WC MIXERS jacketed sigma blades.
B&P LAB 2½ GAL. MIXERS new jacketed.
LIGHTNIN 3 HP PORT AGIT new surplus.
PATTERSON 4x5 BUHRSTONE lined PEBBLE MILLS.
BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS 32"x32", 36x84, 42x120.
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1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
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1—Shriver 36x36" cast iron filter press, closed delivery, 30 chambers.
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Sales Representative desires a new line or additional line to present shellac. New Jersey territory. Paint, leather, lacquer, ink, manufacturers paint & hardware jobbers & stores covered. Over 25 years. Commission basis. Could arrange for storage, deliveries, etc., if offer is made attractive. OPD 864.

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TAPPI Convention to Hear Chemical Talks

—Continued from page 7

fellowships and grants, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

"The Crown Zellerbach Program," by R. T. Kimberlin, vice-president, corporate development, Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

Pulp Symposium

This will be followed by a symposium on "Evaluation of Dissolving Pulp."

The following papers will be presented:—

"Some Questions Concerning Composition and Behavior of Dissolving-Type Celluloses," by George A. Richter, Eastman Kodak Company.

"Chromatography for Control and Research in the Pulp and Paper Industry," by E. E. Dickey, The Institute of Paper Chemistry.

"A Method for Preparing Chain Length Distributions Curves. Application to a Series of Pulps," by A. M. Dowell, jr., and L. N. Rogers, Buckeye Cellulose Corporation.

"The Evaluation of Pulp Requirements for Continuous Alkali Steeping in the Manufacture of Cellulose Ethers," by A. W. Anderson and R. W. Swinehart, Dow Chemical Company.

At a session on "Water," which will follow, S. A. Cole and W. C. Taylor, of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., will offer a paper on "Breakpoint Chlorination."

Chemical Engineering Program

On February 22 there will be a session on "Chemical Engineering and Acid Pulping," at which the following papers will be presented:—

"Combustion of Sulphur in High Mass Velocity System," by W. de Vos, Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

"Acid Plant Design," by J. H. Hull, Crown-Zellerbach Corporation.

"SO_2-H_2O-Na_2O: Vapor Liquid Equilibrium Measurements and Correlations," by F. Kotzerke and J. L. McCarthy, University of Washington.

"An Investigation of the Mechanism of the Dewatering of Compressible Beds," by R. A. Hisey, S. D. Warren Company.

"The Drying of Paper," by A. C. Dreshfield, jr., and S. T. Han, Institute of Paper Chemistry.

A session on "Plastics" will hear the following papers:—

"Studies in the Curing of Resin-Treated Papers with Radiant Heat," by S. A. Dalheim, F. W. O'Neil, and V. T. Stannet, New York State College of Forestry.

"A Preliminary Investigation of Paper-Laminate Property Relationships," by G. R. Shaw, Taylor Fibre Company, Norristown, Pa.

"Factors Affecting the Permeability Constant," by C. Rogers, J. A. Meyer, V. Stannett and M. Szwarc, New York State College of Forestry.

"The Permeation of Mixed Gases," by C. Rogers, J. A. Meyer, V. Stannett and M. Szwarc, New York State College of Forestry.

"The Permeability of Plastic Films and Plastic Coated Papers to Water Vapor," by R. Bhargava, J. A. Meyer, V. Stannett, and M. Szwarc, New York State College of Forestry.

Also scheduled for presentation on February 22 are the following papers:—

"A New Method of Chemical Recovery from Waste Liquor," by W. H. Gauvin, McGill University.

"Beater Addition of Acrylic Polymers—Relation of Polymer Properties to Paper Strength," by L. E. Kelley and P. J. McLaughlin, Rohm & Haas Company.

"A New Concept in Paper Sizing," by J. H. Ernlund, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company.

A session on "Pulp Purification" will be held on the closing day. These papers will be presented:—

"A Simplified Approach to Peroxide Bleaching," by E. T. Bishop and M. E. Doyle, Shell Development Company; M. N. May and D. J. MacLaurin, Institute of Paper Chemistry, and C. Raaka, Shell Chemical Corporation.

"The Mechanism of Formation of Chlorine Dioxide from Chlorates," by H. Rapson, University of Toronto.

"Caustic Extraction of Refined Cellulose Pulp," by M. Wayman and D. L. Sherk, Columbia Cellulose Company.

Papers on Microbiology

A microbiological session will hear the following papers presented:—

"Microbiological Problems of the Pulp and Paper Industries," by W. M. Van Horn, Institute of Paper Chemistry.

"A Birdseye View of Fungicides for the Paper Industry," by C. C. Yeager, Scientific Oil Compounding Company, and R. T. Smith, Mosinee Paper Mills.

"The Mechanisms Involved in Microbiological Action; General Conditions," by G. A. Cruickshank and C. H. Bollenback, National Aluminate Corporation.

At the closing session, M. E. Findlay and W. J. Nolan, of the University of Florida, will present a paper on "A Kinetic Study of Neutral Sulphite Semichemical Pulping."

Acrylic Paint Sales

—Continued from page 5

years old, Mr. Allyn said, but annual production has already passed the 50 million gallon mark.

Figures on total sales achieved by each of the latex types, butadiene styrene, polyvinyl acetate and acrylic, have not been released by the producers, but it is known that production of all water-vehicle paints has been increasing at the rate of at least 5 million gallons a year for the past five years.

Acrylic paints have figured prominently in this expansion, Mr. Allyn reported. Over 300 companies are now producing water paints based on acrylic emulsions, twice the number in the field at the beginning of 1955.

The growth figures for latex paints were cited by Mr. Allyn as an indication of the potential market which has been opened up by the "rediscovery of water as a thinner for paints." Paints made at the dawn of history were water paints, made with milk, eggs or glue, but the new water paints bear little relation to these prehistoric products beyond the use of water as the vehicle, he stated.

The US paint industry went through a long era of expansion in oil paints. A "nitrocellulose era" followed World War I when lacquers gained prominence. The "alkyd era" got its boost during World War II with the tremendous expansion in military demand for faster and harder drying paints, particularly in production-line finishing. Finally came the "water paint era" which grew out of the war time synthetic rubber program and the tremendous demand for easily applied and easily cleaned-up home paints, Mr. Allyn said.

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Mellon Institute Appoints Research, Engineering Heads

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Dr. H. L. Anthony, 3d, a director of research, and Dr. G. A. Webb a director of engineering.

Dr. Anthony was formerly with United States Steel Company at Homestead, Pa., and Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia. Dr. Webb was with U.S. Steel at Clairton, Pa., and Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

SALES MANAGER-ASSISTANT

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Atoms for Health

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centers should not assume a passive role and expect the government to assume all or even a major portion of the responsibility of providing research facilities, equipment, and materials.

To gain the maximum benefits from the advances in medicine and public health made possible by atomic energy, the report urged that all medical schools be provided with adequate facilities for training in atomic medicine technics; design low-cost atomic medical equipment suitable to the needs of the 6,100 hospitals and medical clinics; make available at reasonable prices the now-expensive radioactively labeled organic compounds essential for research and therapy.

The committee reported that in the field of agriculture there will be significant additions to the methods of improving farm technology flowing from the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and one of them will be to contribute materially to farm output. It was urged that those charged with meeting the problem of surplus farm products should take this fact into consideration.

It was also noted, in connection with radiation preservation of foods, that the farm surplus problem also will be aggravated through the use of atomic energy for the deinfestation of grains. The committee said that on the whole, however, it does not appear likely that radiation preservation of food will replace other methods of food preservation, but rather it will supplement other methods.

AEC Restricted Data

—*Continued from page 7*

program for making restricted data available for peacetime uses first began.

When a business firm or a self-employed individual applies for an access permit a copy of the regulation entitled "Safeguarding of Restricted Data," is immediately sent to the applicant. It tells him how he must protect restricted data in storage and in use, the conditions under which he may communicate documents, and what he must do with documents when his access permit expires or his security clearance is terminated.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: November

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of November. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Babassu oil, crude		[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]		
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	3,131,000	10,503,000	[2]32,399,000
Coconut oil, crude	34,378,000	49,273,000	[2]75,871,000
Refined	31,688,000	29,765,000	14,407,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	66,000	N.A.	982,000
Corn oil, crude	22,102,000	21,884,000	16,032,000
Refined	20,234,000	19,681,000	5,851,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	262,589,000	203,340,000	204,267,000
Refined	189,943,000	130,453,000	[4]323,844,000
Menhaden	9,001,000		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[3]	546,000	6,172,000	74,561,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	459,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[5]264,000,000	[6]45,436,000	98,426,000
Linseed oil, raw	62,493,000	41,236,000	108,296,000
Refined	19,270,000	20,649,000	27,817,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	[1]	5,631,000	[2]25,680,000
Oiticica oil	[1]	623,000	5,696,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	338,000	2,969,000
Inedible	[1]	20,000	58,000
Sulfur foots	[1]	[1]	[1]
Palm oil, crude	[1]	3,118,000	[2]12,275,000
Refined	[1]	425,000	1,401,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	3,784,000	4,944,000
Refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Peanut oil, crude[7]	1,698,000	5,247,000	2,109,000
Refined	4,857,000	2,971,000	3,213,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	432,000	1,851,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	[1]	669,000
Soybean oil, crude	277,042,000	250,710,000	135,084,000
Refined	232,664,000	200,226,000	99,725,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	20,261,000	[8]14,532,000	13,492,000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool)			
All establishments	249,152,000	134,692,000	267,871,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	97,208,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	18,877,000	18,714,000	8,854,000
Tung oil	[1]	3,867,000	30,947,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	2,028,000	2,775,000	22,988,000
Refined	4,429,000	4,958,000	6,316,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	23,689,000	14,920,000	41,679,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Nov. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	370,633	367,612	173,742
hulls	172,985	153,109	110,870
linters[9]			
First cut	55,708	38,093	72,995
Second cut	165,512	158,076	53,267
Mill run	13,610	9,869	10,311
Total	254,830	206,038	142,573
hull fiber	1,141	1,087	546
motes and grabbots	1,906	2,708	3,888
Soybean cake and meal	583,622	572,819	59,761
flour	11,957	11,784	3,407
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1,775	1,458	869
Copra	9,310	9,626	4,514
Corn germ	12,853	12,996	332
Flaxseed	59,312	65,852	16,695
Olive	[10]	[10]	[10]
Peanut[9]	1,624	1,449	899
Tung nut	[10]	[10]	[10]
Other	4,120	2,806	5,697

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[11]	1,398,000	N.A.	2,882,000
Deodorized oil[12]	50,043,000	9,291,000	14,631,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric; caprylic, capric, and myristic[11]	4,724,000	N.A.	6,523,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,828,000	N.A.	571,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	4,378,000	N.A.	2,271,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8,685,000	N.A.	10,158,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	4,882,000	N.A.	4,030,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	10,047,000	N.A.	6,291,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9,117,000	N.A.	15,867,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	8,283,000	N.A.	10,471,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[13]	22,812,000	22,488,000	17,358,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[13]	21,819,000	17,054,000	30,546,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[11]	5,794,000	N.A.	3,208,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	3,100,000	1,469,000	776,000
Inedible	3,297,000	5,514,000	2,584,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	49,582,000	49,072,000	21,693,000
Soybean	93,776,000	84,842,000	34,472,000
Other	6,757,000	4,622,000	2,822,000
Inedible	937,000	1,570,000	1,592,000
Margarine[14]	[14]117,090,000	N.A.	22,879,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	6,487,000	2,181,000	3,068,000
Shortening[11]	161,917,000	N.A.	137,012,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[11]	14,952,000	N.A.	1,004,000
Vegetable oil, winter	14,028,000	12,431,000	18,251,000
Tall oil, crude	52,885,000	33,440,000	58,538,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	10,273,000	6,519,000	11,905,000
Winterized oil	55,687,000	33,914,000	33,796,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor beans	4,835	3,356	3,974
Copra	24,709	26,873	17,267
Corn germ	27,848	27,554	1,241
Cottonseed	1,405,786	780,963	2,523,221
Flaxseed	98,214	87,701	211,165
Olives	[15]	[15]	[15]
Peanut[16]	3,233	2,531	2,814
Soybeans	1,188,773	761,814	2,650,957
Tung nuts	[15]	[15]	[15]
Other	1,338	1,483	1,483
	1,839	4,890	7,813

N.A.—Not available.

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Includes 117,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of November 30, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 500,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents reports to the Census Bureau.

[5] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 163,000,000 pounds in November.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Average gross bale weight in pounds for November production:—Total 613.5, first cut, 595.9; second cut, 619.6; and mill run, 612.3.

[9] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[14] The total for November, 1955, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 106,213,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips, 1,639,000 and bulk other, 7,296,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[15] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[16] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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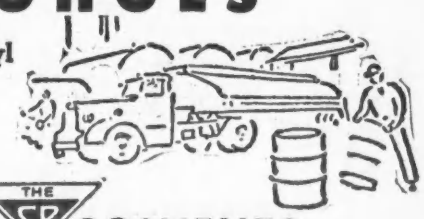

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